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NATIONAL FEDERATION HANDBOOK

1983-84

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National Federation of State High School Associations

11724 Plaza Circle, Box 20626
Kansas City, Missouri 64195
Phone: 816-464-5400

The National Federation of State High School Associations is pleased to present itself and its programs to you. Our purpose in so doing is to stimulate or sustain your support of the interscholastic activities program which is reaching and helping to educate millions of young boys and girls. The National Federation membership and headquarters staff are firm in the belief that interscholastic activities programs are essential to the education of most youth and, therefore, are an integral part of school curricula. Interscholastic activities are laboratory courses in human relations as well as physical and emotional development. They are, in essence, "The other half of education."

Brice B. Durbin
Executive Director

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Gina Chappell
Gary L. Cook
Richard G. Fawcett
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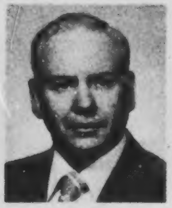
NATIONAL FEDERATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Rev. R. C. Newbold
1986
Rhode Island
Section 1



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1984
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Section 2

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1985
North Carolina
Section 3

Vern L. Norris
President
1984
Michigan
Section 4

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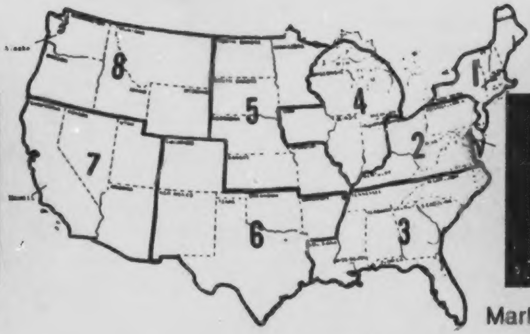

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South Dakota
Section 5

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1984
Washington
At Large

Tony Balsamo
1984
California
At Large

Dan L. Freund
1985
Montana
Section 8

Bert L. Cooper
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Nevada
Section 7

Ray C. Ball
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Colorado
Section 6

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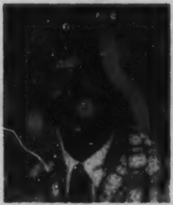
Assistant to Director
and Secretary

Sandra K. Fenner
Controller

Bruce C. Carnahan
Director of
Public Relations



Gary L. Cook
Director, Hall of Fame
and Historical Center

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.—NAME

This organization shall be known as the National Federation of State High School Associations.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT

The object of this Federation shall be to serve, protect and enhance the interstate activity interests of the high schools belonging to the state associations*, to assist in those activities of the state associations which can best be operated on a nationwide scale, to sponsor meetings, publications and activities which will permit each state association to profit by the experience of all other member associations and to coordinate the work so duplication will be minimized.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. This Federation shall consist of those state high school associations which meet the prescribed membership requirements. A state association may secure membership by meeting the following conditions:

1. The governing board of the state association shall officially declare its willingness to comply with the Constitution and Bylaws of the Federation by making application to the Executive Committee of the Federation, which shall recommend action on the application to the National Council.
2. The application must be accompanied with the current service fee established by the National Council.
3. The application must receive a favorable vote of two-thirds of those who are present and voting at the National Council meeting when the application is acted upon.
4. A copy of the Constitution and Bylaws of the state association must be submitted with the application and the organization must be such as to indicate proper regulation and control of the interscholastic activities of the state so that there will be no more than one membership granted to a state by the National Council.

Section 2. Affiliated membership with right of participation in meetings and activities but without voting privilege may be granted to high school associations in United States territories and in Canada or other neighboring countries. The terms of such affiliated memberships shall be fixed by the Executive Committee.

*All references to state associations shall include the District of Columbia.

Section 3. Annual service fees for members and affiliate members shall be established by the National Council and shall be payable August 1st for the fiscal year. Fees must be paid no later than September 1st.

> **Note:** Currently, the service fees established by the National Council are: 53¢ per 1,000 A.D.A. (boys and girls in all member schools). Minimum $38.00 - Maximum $225.00; plus 30¢ per member school, Minimum $53.00 - Maximum $225.00; plus National Press charge of $10.00 for each 50 or fraction member schools, Minimum $60.00 - Maximum $110.00. Affiliate members' service fee is $50 per year.

Section 4. Any violation of the National Federation Constitution or Bylaws shall render the offending member association liable to suspension, expulsion or other action deemed appropriate by the Executive Committee.

Section 5. Any member association expelled, suspended or otherwise penalized under provision of Article III, Section 4 may appeal said decision within 30 days from the date of publication of such decision by notifying the executive director of the National Federation of State High School Associations, who shall arrange for a hearing for such appeal before the Appeal Board of the National Federation and said Appeal Board shall promptly and within ten (10) days hear said appeal unless said ten (10) day period is extended for an additional period of time as specified and agreed upon by the parties to the hearing. The Appeal Board may sustain, revoke, modify or amend the decision of the Executive Committee.

Section 6. The Appeal Board shall consist of eight members, elected by the National Council from the membership of the governing boards and chief executive officers of the member associations. Elections shall be by the Council as a whole with one member selected from each of the eight National Federation election sections. The term of office shall be three (3) years and the terms shall be staggered so three (3) terms expire at each annual meeting except for each third annual meeting when two terms expire. No one person shall serve more than three (3) terms. Election procedures as outlined under Article IV, second paragraph of Section 3 and Section 4 shall be followed when electing members to the Appeal Board. No active members of the Executive Committee shall be eligible for election to membership on the Appeal Board. A quorum of five members of the Appeal Board shall be required for the purpose of hearing any appeal and a majority vote of the members present for such hearing shall be required for any action of the Appeal Board. Prior to each meeting of the Appeal Board, a chairperson shall be elected from the Appeal Board members to serve as chairperson of that meeting. No member of the Appeal Board shall, in his or her capacity as such member, participate in the hearing of any appeal or act upon any matter which involves or will affect an association with which such member is associated by reason of employment or the holding of the position of governing board member.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The administration of the Federation shall be vested in an Executive Committee of eight members elected by the National Council from the membership of the governing boards or chief executive officers of the member state associations. Election shall be by the Council as a whole but for election purposes the member states shall be grouped in eight sections, each to consist, as nearly as is feasible, of contiguous states so there is a comparable number of member high schools in each of the sections. One member of the Executive Committee shall be chosen from each section, except as provided in Section 5 of this Article.

Section 2. Beginning with 1970 and until changed by the Executive Committee, **the sections shall be:**

NORTHEAST (1): Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont (2,123 member schools)
MIDEAST (2): Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia (2,457 member schools)
SOUTH (3): Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee (2,874 member schools)
CENTRAL (4): Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin (2,877 member schools)
MIDWEST (5): Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota (2,290 member schools)
SOUTHWEST (6): Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas (2,440 member schools)
WEST (7): Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah (1,407 member schools)
NORTHWEST (8): Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming (1,132 member schools)

Section 3. Executive Committee members shall be elected at the annual summer meeting of the National Council. The term of office shall be three years and the terms shall be staggered so three terms expire at each annual summer meeting except for each third annual summer meeting when two terms expire. No one person shall serve more than three (3) terms.

Section 4. In the election there shall be: (1) nominations from the floor; (2) a ballot upon those named and anyone who receives a majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected. If no one receives a majority, the two candidates having the largest number of votes shall be voted upon by ballot. If there should be a tie vote, a second ballot shall be taken, and, if there is still a tie, the winner shall be chosen by lot.

Section 5. If there are fewer than three association governing board members or chief executive officers on the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee shall appoint additional members to attain the minimum of three. Nominations for the vacancies shall be requested from the floor following any election which results in fewer than three governing board members or chief executive officers. Appointments by the Executive Committee shall be made from among those nominees at the Executive Committee's next meeting. Such appointments shall be for one-year terms. Appointees may serve a maximum of three consecutive years.

Section 6. Eligibility to serve on the Federation Executive Committee, in the event a member ceases to be a voting member of the governing board or the chief executive officer of the state association from which elected, shall be determined by the following criteria: (a) if service as a chief executive officer or as an association governing board member ceases because of death, retirement, incapacity, resignation or because of a change of residence out of the Federation Section from which elected, a state association shall have the privilege of naming an eligible replacement to serve on the Federation Executive Committee until the next annual summer meeting of the National Council, when a new committee member shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term; or (b) if state association service ceases because of expiration of the state association term or for any reason other than those stated in (a), the member continues to be eligible to represent the National Federation section on the Executive Committee for the remainder of the three-year term.

Section 7. The Executive Committee shall (a) provide office facilities, an executive director and other necessary employees for the proper conduct of the business of the Federation; (b) establish and maintain a retirement plan for full-time Federation employees; (c) approve an annual budget; (d) establish committees and procedures for the formulation, publication and distribution of playing rules for those sports in which high school students participate and negotiate with other organizations to secure adequate representation for the National Federation on joint committees which prepare playing rules; and (e) exercise all powers and duties expressed or implied in this constitution and bylaws, including interpretation of same.

Section 8. The Executive Committee shall meet upon order of the president or upon request of a majority of the members of the Committee, the call to be issued by the executive director. A majority of the Committee members constitutes a quorum.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Federation shall be a president and vice-president, each of whom shall be elected for a one-year term by the Executive Committee from among the members of the Executive Committee. Officers are eligible for reelection within the limits of their three-year term. If either office becomes vacant because of death, resignation or other emergency, it shall be filled by election by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

Section 2. The executive director shall be elected by the Executive Committee for such terms as may be in the best interests of the Federation. The executive director shall serve as secretary-treasurer.

Section 3. The executive director shall, under supervision of the Executive Committee, have charge of the funds of the Federation. A complete financial statement shall be presented to the Federation membership at the time of the National Council meeting immediately following the annual Federation audit. All accounts shall be audited, at least annually, with the cost of the audit paid by the Federation.

The executive director shall furnish a bond in the amount fixed by the Executive Committee, such amount to be at least $10,000, the premium on which shall be paid by the Federation.

The president, if authorized to sign checks, shall be similarly bonded.

ARTICLE VI.—NATIONAL COUNCIL

Section 1. The National Council is the legislative body of the Federation. It shall consist of one representative from each member state association elected by its governing board.

Section 2. The semiannual meetings of the National Council shall be held at such places and times as may be determined by the Executive Committee, provided written notice of such meetings shall be sent by the executive director to the offices of each unit member at least 30 days preceding the meetings. All members of the governing boards and executive office staffs of the various state associations are authorized to be present at the meetings of the National Council and to participate in its discussions.

Section 3. Special meetings may occur through order of the president or through request of a majority of the members of the National Council, the call to be issued by the executive director. Any action which may be taken by the National Council at its semiannual meetings may be taken at a properly called special meeting.

Section 4. In the transaction of business of the National Council, each member state association shall have one vote. In case the appointed representative is absent, a member of the governing board or executive office staff who is present, is authorized to vote.

Section 5. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of representatives of a majority of the state associations belonging to the Federation.

Section 6. The parliamentary rules of the National Council shall be *Robert's Rules of Order*, Newly Revised.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS

Section 1. This Constitution and Bylaws may be amended at any meeting of the National Council at which a quorum is present, by two-thirds vote of the states represented at such a meeting.

Section 2. Amendments may be submitted by a member state association through its executive officer on behalf of its governing board or by the National Federation Executive Committee. Such proposals shall be submitted in writing to the executive director not less than ninety days in advance of the meeting of the National Council at which they are to be considered and shall be submitted by the executive director to the executive officers of all member state associations not less than sixty days in advance of the said meeting. Amendments must be voted upon as submitted, except for changes in wording for clarification only which are approved by the representative of the submitting state and are agreed to by a majority of the states represented at the meeting at which the proposal is being considered.

Section 3. Amendments to the Constitution or Bylaws, adopted by the National Council, shall become effective on August 1 following the date of their adoption, or on another date stipulated by the submitting state provided such date is not less than thirty days after the amendment is adopted by the National Council.

Section 4. In the event of an emergency, the Executive Committee may, at its discretion, submit an amendment to the members of the National Council for approval by certified mail. A two-thirds favorable vote of a quorum, as described under Section 5 of Article 6, shall be required for passage of such amendment. If passed, the amendment is effective immediately but only until the next regular meeting of the Council at which time the amendment shall be resubmitted for the regularly prescribed action of the Council.

ATHLETIC BYLAWS

ARTICLE I.—SANCTIONING

Section 1. Each National Federation member high school association shall sanction through the National Federation competition by a member school in any of the following contests: (a) any interstate tournament or meet in which four or more schools participate; (b) any interstate competition which involves schools from three or more state high school associations; (c) any interstate competition involving two or more schools which is sponsored by an individual or an organization other than a member school.

In (a) and (b) above, no sanction is required from the National Federation if all competing schools are from states which border the host state. However, each state association shall sanction such events.

Section 2. Each National Federation member high school association shall approve and receive National Federation approval of competition by a member school in an activity under that association's jurisdiction against a school from a foreign country, except for two-school and three-school competition with a school or schools from Canada and Mexico which necessitates a round trip of less than 600 miles.

Section 3. The National Federation Executive Committee shall establish and publish policies, procedures, criteria and application forms for sanctioning domestic and international competition under Sections 1 and 2 of this Article. Sanction shall not be granted for any tournament, meet or other contest to qualify for and/or determine a national high school championship. Championships for blind and deaf athletes shall not require National Federation sanction.

ARTICLE II.—PROVISIONS GOVERNING CONTESTS

Section 1. In all interstate contests each National Federation member high school association shall require each participating school to follow the contest rules of the state association of which it is a member, or rules which have been approved by that state association for interstate competition.

Section 2. No National Federation member high school association, shall permit a member school to compete in any contest in any other state if the contest involves conditions which would violate the regulations or established policies of that school's high school association.

ACTIVITIES BYLAWS

ARTICLE I—APPROVAL OF EVENTS

Section 1. Each National Federation member high school association shall approve competition by a member school in an activity under that association's jurisdiction in any of the following contests: (a) any interstate tournament or meet in which four or more schools participate; (b) any interstate competition which involves schools from three or more state high school associations; (c) any interstate competition involving two or more schools which is sponsored by an individual or an organization other than a member school.

In the event the host state claims no jurisdiction over the activity, each participating state association shall be responsible for approving participation of its member schools.

Section 2. Each National Federation member high school association shall approve competition by a member school in an activity under that association's jurisdiction against a school from a foreign country, except for two-school and three-school competition with a school or schools from Canada and Mexico which necessitates a round trip of less than 600 miles.

Section 3. The National Federation Executive Committee shall establish and publish policies, procedures, criteria and forms by which sponsoring organizations shall apply for National Federation approval of interstate and international competition in activities which involve schools from seven or more states. A minimum of at least seven member state associations must assume jurisdiction over a general activity area before the approval provisions of this section are applicable to that activity area. A list of approved competitions shall be published and disseminated at least once each year.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION

The National Federation consists of the fifty individual state high school athletic and/or activities associations and the association of the District of Columbia. Also affiliated, are nine interscholastic organizations from the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland-Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan as well as the Canadian School Sports Federation and the associations of the Republic of the Philippines, Okinawa, Guam and St. Thomas.

These associations have united to secure the benefits of cooperative action which eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort and which increase efficiency through the pooling and coordinating of ideas of all who are engaged in the administration of high school athletic and activities programs.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH

The national organization had its beginning in a meeting at Chicago on May 14, 1920. L. W. Smith, secretary of the Illinois High School Athletic

Association, issued invitations to neighboring states and state association representatives came from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin. The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss problems which had resulted from high school contests which were organized by colleges and universities or by other clubs or promoters. In many cases, little attention was paid to the eligibility rules of the high school associations or to other school group regulations and chaotic conditions had developed. At this first meeting it was decided that the welfare of the high schools required a more active part in the control of such athletic activities be exercised by the high school through the state associations, and this control necessitated the formation of a national organization. A Constitution and Bylaws were adopted and the group decided on the name "Midwest Federation of State High School Athletic Associations." Principal George Edward Marshall, Davenport, Iowa, was elected president and Principal L. W. Smith of Joliet, Illinois, was elected secretary-treasurer.

In 1921, four states, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, continued their interest and became charter members through formal ratification of the Constitution. Largely due to their efforts the national organization grew during the early years.

In 1922, the Chicago annual meeting was attended by representatives from 11 states, and the name of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations was adopted. A number of college and university representatives who attended the meeting expressed sympathy for and interest in the efforts to introduce a high degree of order in the regulation of interscholastic contests.

Since that time, the National Federation has had a healthy growth to its present nationwide membership. By 1940, a national office with a full-time executive staff became necessary and such office was established in September of that year.

The legislative body is the **National Council** made up of one representative from each member state association. Each representative must be a state association chief executive officer or governing board member. The executive body is the **Executive Committee** of at least eight members from the eight territorial sections as outlined in the Constitution. Their election is by the National Council at its summer meeting.

STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

The purpose of the National Federation of State High School Associations is to coordinate the efforts of its member state associations toward the ultimate objectives of interscholastic activities. It shall provide a means for state high school associations to cooperate in order to enhance and protect their interscholastic programs. In order to accomplish this, the National Federation is guided by a philosophy consistent with the accepted purposes of secondary education. Member state associations' programs must be administered in accordance with the following basic beliefs:

Interscholastic activities shall be an integral part of the total secondary school educational program which has as its purpose to provide educational experiences not otherwise provided in the curriculum, which will develop learning outcomes in the areas of knowledge, skills and emotional patterns and will contribute to the development of better citizens. Emphasis shall be upon teaching "through" activities in addition to teaching the "skills" of activities.

Interschool activities shall be primarily for the benefit of the high school students who participate directly and vicariously in them. The interscholastic activity program shall exist mainly for the value which it has for students and not for the benefit of the sponsoring institutions. The activities and contests involved shall be psychologically sound by being tailored to the physical, mental and emotional maturity levels of the youth participating in them.

Any district and/or state athletic meet competition to determine a so-called champion shall provide opportunities for schools to demonstrate and to evaluate the best taught in their programs with the best taught in other schools and in other areas of the state.

Participation in interscholastic activities is a privilege to be granted to those students who meet the minimum standards of eligibility adopted cooperatively by the schools through their state associations, and those additional standards established by each school for its own students.

The state high school associations and the National Federation shall be concerned with the development of those standards, policies and regulations essential to assist their member schools in the implementation of their philosophy of interscholastic activities.

Nonschool activites sponsored primarily for the benefit of the participants in accordance with a philosophy compatible with the school philosophy of interscholastics may have values for youth. When they do not interfere with the academic and interscholastic programs and do not result in exploitation of youth, they shall be considered as a worthwhile supplement to interschool activities.

The welfare of the schools demands a united front in sports direction policies and the high school associations provide opportunity for this unity. **They must be kept strong.**

NATIONAL FEDERATION PROGRAMS

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION is both a service and regulatory organization. It was founded on the premise it would provide service to individual state associations by controlling interstate athletic events. As its membership grew, the services of the National Federation also increased through expanding programs. The growth in size and influence of state high school associations and the National Federation insures some degree of team work on the part of approximately 20,000 schools and this cohesiveness has enabled them to formulate policies and plans for improving interscholastic athletic conditions and to make these plans function.

NATIONAL FEDERATION NEWS

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION NEWS is a comprehensive publication released ten times a year by the National Federation. It provides a monthly update on the National Federation and all of its activities. Included in each publication are all major athletic rule changes, questions and answers for various sports while in session, plus a section containing music and speech information. The NEWS is provided to all National Federation Interscholastic Officials Association, National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association and National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association members as part of their membership dues. The NEWS reaches thousands of high school administrators, coaches and officials as well as the general public and news media across the nation.

NATIONAL RECORDS

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS are maintained by the National Federation and published in the **National High School Sports Record Book.**

THE IMPETUS for the records program was in 1925 when the National Council voted that the National Federation adopt and put in operation a plan for verifying, recording and preserving the records of athletic achievement of high school pupils. From almost that date forward, records have been maintained in track and field. In 1973, the headquarters office began verifying and publishing swimming records. Finally, in 1978, an all-sports recognition application was developed and performances in a dozen other sports were preserved in the **National High School Sports Record Book.** A National Records Committee was appointed in 1978 to help establish policies and procedures for the records program. A further refinement of the program occurred during the fall of 1979-80 as official high school scorebooks were released for eight sports.

AS THE ORGANIZATION responsible for protecting and promoting high school athletic programs in the United States, the National Federation acknowledges an obligation to certify and publicize national interscholastic records. The records program brings proper recognition to boys and girls who have achieved unprecedented performances in interscholastic athletic competition; and such recognition helps stimulate interest in high school athletic programs and motivates other boys and girls to improve their skills. Moreover, National Federation guidance of the national interscholastic record program assures only deserving teams and individuals claim national records.

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

NATIONAL CONFERENCES for high school directors of athletics have been an important part of the National Federation's in-service program for athletic administrators and the school districts they represent since 1971.

THESE ANNUAL CONFERENCES are specifically designed to:

1. provide a forum for high school directors of athletics;
2. exchange ideas to assist in the development and conduct of programs at local levels;
3. present speakers of national stature who will discuss topics vital to interscholastic programs;
4. improve the image of the high school athletic director as an administrator;
5. demonstrate to athletic directors their greatest opportunity to make a significant impact on future athletic programs is by working in and through the organizations responsible for administering interscholastic athletics at all levels.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE consisting of eight high school athletic directors, representing each of the National Federation election sections, meets annually for the purpose of planning the yearly conference and discussing concerns of athletic directors on the local, state and regional levels. All serve staggered four-year terms which provides for rotation as well as continuity on the committee. The expense of the meetings is borne by the National Federation.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS are distributed to school administrators and athletic directors throughout the country. Each edition serves as a chronicle of that particular year's meeting. Also available to conference participants are sample materials used successfully in other school districts throughout the United States, as well as an exchange of ideas with other administrators in workshop sessions and informal discussions.

A PROFESSIONAL JOURNAL for high school directors of athletics was published for the first time in December 1974. Since then, **Interscholastic Athletic Administration** has been published four times yearly and provides those individuals who have responsibilities for administering high school athletics with a continuing forum for the exchange of ideas designed to assist them in meeting their increasing responsibilities. **IAA** blends the ideas of local school athletic directors with the resources of a national organization. While many articles are contributed by high school athletic administrators, each issue includes articles by other school leaders, as well as regular features.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION called the **National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association** was organized in 1977 with the technical and financial assistance of the National Federation. Persistent requests for a national organization under the auspices of the National Federation indicated to the National Federation Executive Committee that helping to create a national organization was itself a service which high school athletic administrators were seeking.

THE NIAAA provides for both the membership of individual athletic administrators and of state athletic directors associations. The NIAAA has designated the National Federation's annual National Athletic Directors Conference as the time and place for the Annual Meeting of the NIAAA membership. In addition, the NIAAA has designated **Interscholastic Athletic Administration** magazine as its official publication.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE NIAAA are to promote the professional growth and image of interscholastic athletic administrators; to promote the development and prestige of state athletic director organizations which will contribute, in cooperation with their state high school associations, to the interscholastic program of each state; to provide an efficient system for the exchange of ideas between the National Federation and state athletic director organizations and individual athletic administrators; and to preserve the educational nature of interscholastic athletics and the place of these programs in the curricula of schools.

THE NIAAA's AFFILIATION WITH THE NATIONAL FEDERATION gives athletic directors a voice in national affairs because it is the National Federation's membership which determines the policies and procedures for interscholastic athletics. Through the National Federation, the NIAAA enjoys an immediate, day-to-day working relationship with other groups which influence interscholastic athletics, such as the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the National Junior College Athletic Association and the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ATHLETIC DIRECTOR as a member of the school's administrative team is recognized by state high school associations, as well as the National Federation. Because of the important responsibilities delegated to the director of athletics, it behooves state associations and the National Federation to support programs which will improve the competency of the athletic director. This is the sole motivation for the National Federation's ever-growing program for interscholastic athletic administrators

COACHES AND OFFICIALS

In July 1980, the National Council received two resolutions submitted by the Arkansas Activities Association pertaining to national associations for coaches and officials. Although a subject of informal discussion among National Federation members for several years, the Arkansas association suggested that the National Council give serious consideration to establishment of National Federation coaches and officials organizations in order to compliment and, in many instances, expand existing services for both groups already provided by state associations.

During its January 1981 Mid-Winter Meeting in New Orleans, the National Council voted overwhelmingly to authorize the National Federation to establish separate national associations for coaches and officials, and to provide services and benefits for both organizations beginning with the 1981-82 school year. The organizations are named the National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association (NFICA) and the National Federation Interscholastic Officials Association (NFIOA). Each organization is governed by a board of directors and national officers who are active in high school coaching and officiating. There are special committees of active coaches and officials functioning in such areas as membership/membership services, professional development, publications, and awards and recognition. The National Federation NEWS serves as the official publication for both organizations.

The slogan, ''Partners in Professional Progress,'' was immediately adopted by the National Federation to describe the relationship between the NFICA, NFIOA, member state associations and the National Federation. This partnership envisions as a fundamental objective the provision by the National Federation, in cooperation with and through its member state associations, for the professional growth of and benefits for high school coaches and officials.

The stated purposes of the two organizations are to promote the professional growth and image of its members, promote the development and prestige of coaches and officials which will contribute, in cooperation with the state high school associations, to the interscholastic athletic program of each state; provide an efficient system for the exchange of ideas between the National Federation, its member state associations and those individuals, and improve and preserve the educational nature of interscholastic athletics for the participants and for the place of these programs in the curricula of schools.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES WEEK

In 1979, the National Council voted to establish **National High School Activities Week** for the purpose of reaching the American public to raise its awareness to the values and needs of high school activity programs. The first "Activities Week" was celebrated September 28-October 4, 1980, with notable success for the inaugural year.

Through this program the National Federation provides to state associations, and in turn, individual high schools, a variety of promotional vehicles and opportunities to be utilized at the state and local levels to promote activity programs. It is a combined effort on the part of national, state and local school administrative organizations to identify problems, fill needs and promote programs.

Among the projects undertaken by the National Federation are national exposure in the print and electronic media; articles and promotional messages to the public through other national organizations involved directly and indirectly with athletics and/or with schools; federal and state government recognition; suggested promotional packets to state associations and individual schools to be utilized during the week; public service announcements through numerous outlets, and commercial sponsorship of "Activities Week" by a variety of commercial entities. Beginning with the 1981 "Activities Week," a notable boost to the national awareness effort was President Gerald Ford's willingness to serve as Honorary Chairman. In 1983, the United States Senate and House of Representatives adopted a joint resolution subsequently signed into public law by President Ronald Reagan proclaiming the third week in October as "National High School Activities Week."

RULES WRITING ACTIVITY

RULES COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS for all sports, except football, are made by the National Federation Executive Committee upon recommendation of state executive officers. A system of rotation has been established through which each National Federation election section will have representation on each rules committee. This procedure enables states to have representatives take a turn on committees and at the same time, enables the National Federation to benefit from all talent available. The rotating principle provides wider participation with the possibility of providing more people the benefits of rules-making experience. Each committee has a nonrotating chairman which insures continuity at a particular area of responsibility. All terms of appointees are varied in order to establish the rotation principle. Terms on the committee are stabilized for four years, thus making it possible for the committee personnel to rotate, with one person from each of two sections being named each year. Each rules committee maintains liaison with other major rules writing bodies, in order to have the rules at the interscholastic level in tune with a particular athletic activity. Each rules committee is completely and totally independent of a similar rules committee of another organization.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS are not required to use National Federation playing rules. However, most states use National Federation playing rules for most sports, which is evidence that National Federation rules are best suited for the high school level. Typically, Federation rules place a greater emphasis on player safety and on ease of administration by officials than do the rules of other organizations. Also, the Federation provides a wide range of companion services (meetings, films, examinations, etc.) which encourage use of Federation rules.

THE RULES WRITING PROGRAM was inaugurated by the National Federation in order for high schools to have a direct voice in developing playing rules governing interscholastic competition. It is fundamental that organizations sponsoring broad programs of competition have the obligation of constructing playing rules which will insure the particular activity is conducted in accordance with the purposes of their programs. For high schools, this requires the activity be in agreement with secondary education philosophy. The catalyst which started the National Federation publications program was the belief high school representatives should have a voice in constructing playing rules for high school competition. The National Federation was denied representation on the National Football Rules Committee. As a result, the Executive Committee appointed a Football Rules Writing Committee and the first Official Interscholastic Football Rules Book appeared in 1930. The Football Committee is unique among National Federation rules committees in that it was inaugurated on a one-vote-per-state basis and continues to operate on that principle.

THE FIRST EDITION OF INTERSCHOLASTIC BASKETBALL RULES was published by the National Federation for the 1936-37 school year. This edition was authorized by the Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada, of which the National Federation was a constituent member. The decision to publish the Basketball Rules by the Federation grew out of dissatisfaction on the part of the AAU and the YMCA with reference to representation on the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada. This led to a reorganization of the committee and authorized each constituent group to publish and distribute its own basketball rules as adopted by the joint committee. The National Federation Rule Books were developed in a form which was more attractive to the high schools and distributed at a considerable saving. The interscholastic representatives on the Basketball Committee have consistently been important contributors to the constant improvement of basketball rules. In 1978, the National Federation appointed its own, totally autonomous Basketball Rules Committee to formulate rules especially for boys and girls interscholastic competition. The separation from the National Basketball Committee was consistent with the National Federation's philosophy that high school rules be developed by people who are directly responsible to secondary schools.

TRACK AND FIELD RULES were first published by the National Federation in 1942. Prior to that time, the National Federation had cooperated with the National Collegiate Athletic Association in constructing rules for competition. Rules in the new edition were those which were made jointly by the committee and applied equally to intercollegiate or interscholastic competition. It was intended there be no change in meaning, even though there may have been a slight variation in wording. The Track and Field Rule Book was published in a convenient form and contained related supplementary material which was intended to increase interest in track at the high school level.

THE BASEBALL RULE BOOK was first published by the National Federation for the 1945 Baseball season. This publication was authorized in order to increase the amount of baseball being played at the high school level. In order to give baseball an important place in high school athletic and fitness programs, a joint committee consisting of official representatives of the National Federation and of the American, National and Minor Baseball Leagues inaugurated a program to aid schools in their baseball plans. Talent teams assisted in clinics for coaches. Films were made available to high school offices and cooperative plans were developed to eliminate any activity which might endanger the eligibility of a high school player. Part of the comprehensive program was the development of the National Federation edition of Baseball Rules. Playing regulations were the same as for any other baseball group but the rules were published in a form suitable for a high school program and similar to school Codes of Rules for other sports. The National Federation Baseball Rule Book constituted the first satisfactory codification of baseball rules in a form suitable for good training programs in the schools.

THE VARIOUS NATIONAL FEDERATION RULE PUBLICATIONS began with a run of approximately 2,000 copies in 1930 and have now reached a circulation of more than 3 million copies. The publication program has continuously expanded to meet the needs of state associations and individual schools. For instance, in 1970, the National Federation published Rule Books for Girls Basketball, Boys Gymnastics, Girls Gymnastics and Soccer. In 1973, Rule Books for Swimming and Diving, Girls Track and Field, Volleyball and Wrestling were instituted. In response to requests from its membership, the National Federation began publishing Softball Rules for boys and girls in 1976, Field Hockey Rules in 1977, and Ice Hockey Rules in 1978.

SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS and teaching aids are published for most sports. **Case Books,** explaining the rules through practical application, contain play situations which have actually occurred or which have been developed to illustrate fine points of the rules. Rulings given for these plays have been approved by individual rules committees. **Officials' Manuals** have been developed in baseball, basketball, football, track and field and wrestling. These are directed specifically to individuals who wish to enter the field of officiating and to those who wish to improve their competence. They consist of detailed procedures in preparing for officiating and step-by-step procedures to be followed by each individual official for administering these contests. **Handbooks** have been developed in basketball and football for use by players, coaches, officials and others interested in the game. These books present the game and rules code from a different standpoint than other publications. Of particular interest to players are sections devoted to duties and responsibilities of the team captains. **Rules Simplified and Illustrated** for basketball and football are published annually. These books make use of cartoons and diagrams to clearly explain situations which might otherwise be difficult to comprehend with only the use of printed words. **Meeting Folders** prepared in basketball, football and wrestling contain explanations of rules changes and are designed for use during interpretation meetings. **Early Season Questions** which contain official interpretations are distributed in all sports. **Rules Examinations** are prepared for all sports in which the National Federation publishes rules and serve to assist officials in rules study.

SCOREBOOKS were developed during the 1979-80 school year for eight sports: baseball/softball, basketball, cross country, gymnastics, swimming and diving, track and field, and volleyball. A scorebook for soccer was added for the 1981-82 school year, and for wrestling beginning with the 1982-83 school year. Each is specifically designed for high school or any competition conducted under National Federation playing rules. In addition, the National Federation prepares **Diving Scoresheets**, **Volleyball Roster** and **Lineup Cards**, **Competitors Numbers**, **Baseball** and **Softball Lineup Cards**, and **Wrestling Tournament Match Cards**.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION has long been aware of the teaching value of audio-visual aids in rules training programs for game officials, coaches and players. It also recognizes spectators have a better appreciation for a sport when they have an understanding of the rules which may be increased through the use of audio-visual aids. The audio-visual program of the National Federation has been developed as a result of these factors and the requests by the National Federation membership for increased services in the field of audio-visual materials.

TEACHING FILMS in basketball and football were started in 1946 by the National Federation in cooperation with A. A. Schabinger. A private corporation was formed under the name of Official Sports Film Service and when Mr. Schabinger retired in 1956, Mr. William W. Runyon was named Director. Upon his retirement in 1968, the National Federation purchased Official Sports Film Service and incorporated it under the name of Official Sports Films, Inc. It was a wholly owned subsidiary of the National Federation. In January 1974, the separate corporation was dissolved and the organization made a functioning department of the National Federation.

RULES FILMS have long been recognized as the most desirable approach to provide a better understanding of the rules for all sports. With motion pictures, players, coaches, officials and spectators can gain a more thorough knowledge of the rules and a better appreciation of playing skills and game administration. Films produced by the National Federation are especially recommended for high school and college athletes, coaches and officials. They also have great appeal to sports fans regardless of age. The films have been produced in baseball, basketball, football, soccer, swimming and diving, track and field, volleyball, and wrestling.

IN 1979, VIDEO CASSETTES of five movie titles inaugurated this phase of the National Federation's audio-visual services. All new movie titles are automatically put on video cassettes. The low cost of the cassettes and the availability of cassette projectors will provide a greatly expanded audience for National Federation film projects.

OVERHEAD PROJECTION of prepared materials for use in supplementing verbal presentations during rules clinics has been proven to substantially increase retention by those in attendance. A series of transparencies for use on overhead projectors is produced by the National Federation in baseball, basketball, football, girls gymnastics, volleyball and wrestling. These valuable teaching aids are to supplement material contained in rule books, case books and officials manuals. They come complete with a suggested script which may be used at the option of the presenter.

ATHLETIC EXPERIMENTATION

ADAPTING SPORTS TO THE HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM is necessary if the best interests of the high school student are to be served. Secondary school youth have needs different from athletes at other levels and therefore, sports activities must be tailored to satisfy these needs if they are to best serve their purposes. This has been done through scientific study of the relationship of these sports to the high school program and the establishment of machinery whereby the nature of the game is influenced by those in direct charge of high school athletics and by a system of experimentation and observation.

A NATIONWIDE PROGRAM of athletic experimentation and testing has been developed by state associations, which pool their efforts through the National Federation. Each sport is carefully observed and experimental proposals for improvement are tried in laboratory situations. All of these efforts are coordinated through the national office and national rules committees. Included in these experimental programs is a thorough review to determine the sentiment of high school coaches, officials and athletic administrators and to gather suggestions for possible improvement.

AUTHORIZED EXPERIMENTATION OF RULES VARIATIONS is important to the maintenance of a meaningful code of rules. Whenever experimentation of this nature is authorized, the state high school associations agree to present written reports to the appropriate rules committee at its next annual meeting. Results of each experiment are carefully reviewed by the appropriate individuals or subcommittee for recommendation to the rules committee. This procedure has frequently resulted in revisions in the interscholastic rules which have provided improved administration of contests and increased safety of participants.

STUDENT PROTECTION TRUST

AN ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM of providing student accident insurance was inaugurated in 1980 by the National Federation for the nation's schools. The National Federation Student Protection Trust includes schooltime and 24-hour coverage for activities and athletics including football at rates which are often more affordable than presently available through commercial sources. In 1982, an additional program providing coverage for lifetime catastrophic injuries was initiated.

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Trust is Doug Ruedlinger, Inc. The Trust is available in most states when welcomed by the state high school association and can provide adequate coverage at economical rates.

AN IMPORTANT OUTGROWTH of the insurance program will be the gathering of data relative to injuries in high school sports. The data will be used to identify problem areas which should be addressed by rules makers, coaches, officials and manufacturers in order to make high school sports as safe as possible for the more than five million boys and girls who participate each year.

ATHLETIC SAFETY AND PROTECTION

RESEARCH is conducted by the National Federation in cooperation with other organizations. Such activity was started early in the 1920s and continued during the 1930s and 1940s when the Federation's Athletic Equipment Committee worked to standardize the quality and pricing of athletic goods for the high school market. In 1970, in response to concern over the safety of protective equipment in various sports, the National Federation in cooperation with the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association, the American College Health Association, the National Athletic Trainers Association, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Junior College Athletic Association formed the **National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment.** This committee, consisting of representatives from each of the sponsoring groups, has authorized in-depth experimentation with protective equipment conducted by Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan.

NOCSAE has stated its objectives as follows:

(1) To promote, conduct and foster research, study and analyze and the collection of data and statistics relating to athletic equipment with a view to encouraging the establishment of standards in the manufacture and use thereof for the benefit of amateur athletics.

(2) To disseminate information and promote, conduct and foster other activities designed to increase knowledge and understanding of the safety, comfort, utility and legal aspects of athletic equipment.

(3) To provide a forum in which individuals and organizations may consult and cooperate in considering problems relating to athletic equipment.

(4) To do all of the foregoing exclusively for charitable, educational and scientific purposes.

NOCSAE was formed in answer to the need for high standards for any athletic equipment designed for safety. This is an on-going committee which intends to investigate protective equipment of all school sports so they may be as safe as possible for the participants. The organization is funding research which consists of dynamic testing and recording the actual results of impacts under simulated playing conditions.

The first piece of equipment under investigation by NOCSAE was the football helmet. Testing over a two-year period resulted in the establishment of a standard for evaluating the protective qualities of football helmets, a standard adopted by both the National Federation and the National Collegiate football rules committees as mandatory for use in contests conducted under their playing rules.

NOCSAE testing resulted in the development and establishment of a standard for baseball batting helmets. The National Federation Baseball and Softball Rules Committees recommend the use of helmets carrying the NOCSAE seal. Helmets meeting the NOCSAE standard are mandatory in 1985.

NOCSAE testing and research continues in neck injury studies and the interaction of helmets and face masks. Testing also is going on with a helmet-shoulder pad combination. NOCSAE is doing extensive testing of baseballs and softballs, and is monitoring hockey helmet standards.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP supports NOCSAE to the extent that it advocates NOCSAE become the central agency in the United States for testing protective athletic equipment and, when necessary, setting standards of performance for such equipment. The following resolution was adopted by the National Federation's legislative body on July 9, 1977:

"WHEREAS the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment conducted fair and complete testing of football helmets, established a performance standard for football helmets, succeeded in having the two major rule making bodies for amateur football adopt the standard, and caused manufacturers of football helmets to meet the standard; and

"WHEREAS this experience has proven that the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment has the constituency and facilities to improve other protective equipment used in amateur athletics in the United States;

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the National Council of the National Federation of State High School Associations, which conducts the nation's largest athletic program, urges that the National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment become the central agency in the United States for the study of protective athletic equipment and that

NOCSAE use its authority for vigorous, expanded testing and, where necessary, standard-setting for athletic equipment;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Council urges rules committees of all organizations to adopt applicable NOCSAE standards at the earliest possible opportunity."

ENDORSEMENTS/LICENSING

ATHLETIC PRODUCTS are reviewed by the Federation and some are approved by the Federation for use in interscholastic activities. Those which are approved by the Federation are licensed to use the Federation's name, logo and acronym in advertising, packaging and marketing.

THE ENDORSEMENT PROGRAM is a service to the interscholastic community because it provides a system for identifying products which meet National Federation playing rule specifications as well as high standards of safety, durability, quality, economy and innovation. Thus, the program is also a service to manufacturers by serving as a vehicle for informing the interscholastic community about their products.

LICENSE to use the Federation's insignia is limited to manufacturers of approved products and to organizations which are performing specific services for the Federation.

SPEECH AND MUSIC ACTIVITIES

THIRTY-SIX MEMBER STATE ASSOCIATIONS of the National Federation supervise nonathletic activities in addition to athletics. While a few state associations were founded for the purpose of supervising the nonathletic activities, the majority began as athletic associations and expanded their services at the request of their member schools. As the program of nonathletic activities grew, problems developed which needed guidance and control. When this occurred, high school principals immediately turned to their state high school association which had been so successful in developing educationally oriented and controlled athletic programs, as the organization which might supervise the nonathletic activities program at the state level. With state associations assuming these new responsibilities, the National Federation was called upon in the 1950s to provide additional services in this area. Initially these services included the adoption of recommended eligibility standards and criteria for evaluating nonathletic activities. Following closely were requests for the National Federation to expand its interstate sanctioning program to include nonathletic events.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL voted in 1970 to remove the word "athletic" from the name of the national organization, thus acknowledging the expanding responsibilities of the National Federation in nonathletic activities. In April 1978, the first meeting of the National Federation Speech Committee was held in Elgin, Illinois. In July 1978, the National Federation headquarters staff was expanded to include the employment of a person who would have administration of nonathletic programs as his principal area of responsibility, and a Music Committee was also appointed. Since then, the National Federation has continued to provide services for music, speech and debate programs. Available now are such services as clinics, adjudication forms, instructional videotapes and audiotapes, transparencies, pamphlets and books. The National Federation continues to work closely with other national organizations which regulate or coordinate nonathletic activities.

SANCTIONING

INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES exist because they provide educational opportunities for youth. When this objective is not accomplished, there is no educational reason for conducting an activities program. If these goals are not realized, the activities program could just as well be conducted by any other organization.

THOSE CONDUCTING THE INTERSCHOLASTIC PROGRAM have a responsibility to be certain it is administered so the educational goals are reached. To this end, the organization sponsoring competition has an obligation to sanction all contests in which the students participate. This sanctioning may be done at the local level by designing activities which serve the needs of the students. It may also be done at the conference, district or state levels by establishing events which provide educational opportunities not available in the local situation. These must be so conceived that they serve the participants.

SANCTIONING guarantees programs, which are approved, adhere to sound and detailed criteria which meet the specific requirements of a school or a group of schools based upon experience and tradition. This means there will be regulation of the conditions under which the students and teams may compete. Sanctioning is a means of encouraging well-managed competition. It assures the program will provide a broad base of wholesome and constructive competition. The sanctioning program is a positive service to students and schools, not a negative limitation as some nonschool promoters believe.

THE SANCTIONING PROGRAM of the National Federation has the primary purpose of protecting the welfare of high school students. Interscholastic competition must be administered by secondary school authorities who understand the needs of youth. In order to accomplish this, events must be conducted within sound educational philosophy and in accordance with policies adopted by local boards of education. The welfare of the athlete is protected by insisting all competitors participating adhere to similar standards according to age, progress in school and success in academic work. The interscholastic sanctioning program guarantees only bona fide high school students will participate.

A SECONDARY PURPOSE OF SANCTIONING is to protect the existing programs sponsored by member schools. No event may be sanctioned if it simply duplicates a school program, or if it detracts from that school program by luring outstanding competitors away from an existing event. Individual states and schools provide quality competitive programs. There is little need for crossing state boundaries to gain satisfactory competition except along the borders. There are very few instances in which competitors can find superior opportunities for competition in events which are held out-of-state. In most cases, there are other objectives than the education of youth for encouraging participation in such meets.

SANCTIONING will eliminate abuses of excessive competition. The limitation of the number of multiple-school events in which teams may participate and the limitation of travel distance are concrete examples. Excessive competition works a hardship upon the student by interfering with the academic program and detracts from the total program because of the amount of money spent on the few outstanding performers which might better be spent improving the total program for the majority.

A NUMBER OF NONSCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS sponsor competition for high school students and, because of this, there are problems and conflicts with existing school programs. The school-sponsored competition is interpreted to include that sponsored by colleges or educational agencies in addition to that sponsored by state association member schools. There are three different areas of nonmember school competition which are of concern and include competition sponsored by: (a) local service organizations; (b) colleges involving only state association member schools; and (c) nonmember schools involving member schools. The National Council in its 1969 meeting at Las Vegas, Nevada, adopted the following guidelines to be followed when considering sanction requests:

(1) Interstate competition sponsored by nonschool related organizations shall not be sanctioned.

(2) All contests in which member schools participate, shall be sponsored by a member high school or sanctioned by the high school association (competition for high school students, sponsored by colleges will require this approval).

(3) Competition in sports federation meets shall be cosponsored by a

state association member school or sanctioned by the appropriate high school association or associations, if interstate.

NONSCHOOL SPONSORS attempt to use the school program because it adds dignity and status to the event which they are promoting. It implies the event is school-related and the highest competitive standards prevail. Programs conducted by nonschool personnel need to be evaluated very carefully. In the majority of cases, these completely disregard the future high school eligibility of participants and do not consider the existing interscholastic program. Such programs are often justified with five reasons as follows: (1) the distinction it brings to the competitor; (2) the fame and fortune it provides a competitor's coach and/or school; (3) the public image which may come from newspaper promotion; (4) the recognition it will bring the community; and (5) the educational values to the competitors. The sponsors invite large numbers of competitors from a large area. The meet is widely publicized by drawing attention to a few outstanding performers who have been invited. This has a two-fold purpose, in that it also exerts pressure on the local school and community to be certain the invited competitor attends. These large meets require absence from school as well as a diversion of coaching time and money for those outstanding competitors who have already had enough recognition.

THERE ARE DISADVANTAGES in the sanctioning program. First of all, by its very nature there are limitations which must be placed upon activities. The program of sanctioning takes time to administer. Those seeking approval must plan well in advance and pay particular attention to details. If this were not done and the sanction application not properly completed, the competition may not be held. Because of the strong sanctioning program, there has been very little trouble and therefore, some feel it is a perfunctory duty. The problems are eliminated by paying attention to detail.

A PROPERLY ADMINISTERED SANCTIONING PROGRAM will provide uniformity in obtaining approval for an event. By following specific criteria, sponsors will not submit requests for approval of poorly conceived or loosely organized events. Most want to conduct events which will benefit students and can use the criteria as guidelines for developing or improving an event. The strict adherence to established criteria develops confidence of the schools in the total program. Those who administer the sanctioning program are obligated to uphold all standards. **All of this adds up to fact that sanctioning protects the students from exploitation.**

THE FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS Sanctioning Policy of the National Federation stipulates schools not eligible for membership in their home state association may be approved for participation in a National Federation sanctioned meet provided: (1) nonmember participants adhere to standards as high or higher than the interscholastic association of their state; (2) the policies of the state association represented in the meet prevail for all institutions that are represented; (3) the state associations which are represented in a National Federation sanctioned meet agree to participate with schools which do not have state association membership because they cannot qualify. Nonmember schools, in an increasing number, have shown a desire to participate in both intrastate and interstate meets which involve state association member schools. When it can be shown the nonaffiliated schools maintain standards similar to the state's member schools and the competition will be conducted in accordance with existing requirements, a request for sanction may be honored.

IN ALL INTERSTATE CONTESTS, each participating school shall follow the contest rules of the state association of which it is a member or rules which have been approved by that state association for interstate competition. The rules referred to are contest rules only and not rules applying to age, number of semesters of attendance, residence or academic accomplishments. **No school may violate its own state association rules.**

TELEGRAPHIC AND TELEPHONIC MEETS involving schools from more than one state do not require sanction on the part of the National Federation and the performances, therefore, would not qualify for record consideration. The Executive Committee, at its meeting in 1965, reserved the right to reassess this policy if awards were presented as a result of such competition.

THE CONCEPT OF AREA CHAMPIONSHIPS, is in conflict with the general philosophy regarding interstate events. Although the National Federation Bylaws may not be specific concerning the rejection of such sanction applications, it is the desire of the majority of the membership to follow such a policy in correcting existing abuses. State executive officers have expressed increased concern about the problem of events which are designated as area, regional or national championships. At its meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 7, 1969, the Executive Committee directed the headquarters office staff not to issue sanctions for events which are designated as championships. When applying for sanctions, sponsors must be certain neither the promotion nor the results of the event are labeled as part of a sectional or national championship.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS CANNOT BE SANCTIONED as a result of an action of the National Federation membership on February 26th, 1934. The National Council voted that the Executive Committee should refuse to sanction any meet or tournament which is in the nature of a contest to determine a national high school championship. The Executive Committee has acted in accordance with this vote and no sanction has been granted although there have been many successful attempts by promoters to hold contests which are national in scope.

THIS ACTION CONCERNING NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP MEETS was the result of sentiment on the part of high school administrators that the high schools are provided with enough competition by their own leagues and state associations. If more competition were desired, it would be an easy matter for such leagues or state associations to prolong the season or to arrange post-season games or to increase the number of tournaments. When such action is not taken, it is because additional competition is not desirable. Matters such as this must be determined by groups rather than by individual high schools because if one high school were permitted to extend the season indefinitely or to travel an indefinite distance to an interstate event, it practically forces other high schools to do likewise, if they are to compete on equal terms with the one which follows such practices. In this respect, the fundamental principle upon which the group action is based is exactly the same as that which underlies statewide eligibility rules. If one high school were permitted to decide for itself whether it would play twenty-one-year-old students, it would automatically force all other high schools with whom that school competes to do likewise. It is obvious the will of the majority must apply in such situations.

THE POLICY CONCERNING SANCTIONING NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS has been under constant review by the National Federation and was reaffirmed as recently as July 9, 1977, when the National Council in amending its Athletic Bylaws adopted the following: ''Sanction shall not be granted for any tournament, meet or other contest to qualify for and/or determine a national high school championship.'' However, at its July 1977, meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the National Federation Competition Committee recommended the topic of national championships sponsored and conducted by the National Federation be discussed at every National Federation Section Meeting during 1977-78. These discussions did occur.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the National Federation to develop a comprehensive promotional program for high school activities, including sponsorship of national championships, was passed 24 to 18 by the National Council on January 1, 1978, with the provision that the program be submitted for the review of the National Council in July 1978. A plan for national competition in golf, tennis, and track and field, beginning in 1979, was developed by the Executive Committee and distributed to the membership in February 1978, so there would be ample time for discussion. However, at its meeting in Salt Lake City on July 7, 1978, the National Council voted 27 to 17 to delay for one year taking action on the Executive Committee's plan. It was the expressed hope of the National Council delegates who voted for the delay that during the 1978-79 school year the National Federation would obtain commitments from both principals and school boards at the local as well as state and national levels to either join the National Federation in attempting to halt the proliferation of non-school sponsored national competition or support the National Federation's efforts to provide healthier, school-sponsored national competition.

A VOTE on the plan to conduct national invitational competitions in golf, tennis, and track and field during the summer was taken by the National Council on July 7, 1979, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Council, by a 38 to 9 vote, declined to approve the plan.

Interstate Events

At its meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, on July 6, 1969, the Executive Committee of the National Federation adopted revised procedures to be followed for requesting and securing sanction for interstate events. This was necessitated by the increasing number of sanction requests received each year. In applying for approval of any interstate event through the National Federation, the host state should comply with the following:

1. Applications are to be initiated by the host school not later than thirty (30) days prior to the interstate event.
2. A single copy of the application is to be executed by the host school and forwarded to the executive officer of the state in which the meet is to be held.
3. The home state secretary will consider the application, and if approval is recommended, will sign and forward copies to the high school association office for each state from which schools are to be invited.
4. Executive officers receiving endorsement forms will indicate their action (approval or denial), sign and forward the form to the National Federation.
5. The National Federation will act upon the basis of the recommendations received from the various state executive officers, and formally notify the host school state association of this action. Copies of the notification will also be forwarded to the officers of each state association from which schools have been invited to participate.
6. Each state association is then responsible for notifying its concerned member schools of the National Federation approval.

When a school applies for a National Federation sanction, it agrees to conduct the interstate competition in compliance with conditions which have been adopted by the constituency of the National Federation. **If any of these provisions are lacking, any sanction is void.** Contest conditions are: (a) each school guarantees it is a member in good standing in its own state high school association and also guarantees participation in this contest will not violate any standard of the state association or the National Federation; (b) each contestant shall be eligible under the standards of the home state association; (c) awards shall be limited to those which are permitted by the most restrictive state high school association from which the competitors enter; (d) if a school fails to fulfill its contract obligation, that school shall be required to make amends in accordance with terms fixed by the National Federation Executive Committee after consultation of the executive officers of the states involved; and (e) no entry shall be accepted for any competitor from any state or section of a state not included in the list for which approval is granted.

Presently, National Federation approval is required before any member school of any National Federation-member association participates in an interstate event, regardless of the number of schools involved, when the event is sponsored by any entity other than a member school of a National Federation-member association. When the interstate event is sponsored by a member school of a Federation-member association, National Federation approval is only required for events involving three or more states or four or more schools and one or more of the schools is located in a state which does not border the host state.

International Events

THE PRESENT CLOSE RELATION with foreign countries and the ease of travel have resulted in increased participation of high school students in international athletic competition. **The National Federation supports the development of international understanding and goodwill through athletic exchanges.** Whenever international competition involves high schools or students representing high schools, it is necessary for it to be certified by the National Federation.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION'S ROLE in sanctioning international competition involving students representing high schools is stated explicitly in the Athletic Bylaws of the organization. This is a reflection of the National Federation membership's belief that it has no less responsibility during international competition than during domestic competition to assure competition of students in the interscholastic program is educational in both means and ends.

THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED in involving schools in international competition should contact their state high school association early for information. All international sanction forms must be initiated by state high school associations, not individual schools. This will allow for one application per state when a foreign team tours and plays several schools in a single state. This procedure assures that state associations are in the center of the sanctioning process, rather than travel agents and foreign sports organizations.

APPLICATION FOR SANCTION must be submitted to the National Federation at least 60 days prior to the event. If approved, the National Federation will then notify the host state and the appropriate national representative of the international sports federation of the competition.

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL FEDERATION EVALUATION of international events are established by the National Federation Executive Committee. In brief, when schools or organizations apply for international sanction, they agree to conduct that competition in compliance with conditions which have been adopted by the National Federation. If any of these standards are ignored, the sanction is void. Competition shall be evaluated by these standards:

1. Competition in the United States shall be sponsored by a high school, or state association-approved nonschool organization.
2. Each school shall guarantee its membership is in good standing in its own state association and that participation will not violate any standard of that state association or the National Federation.
3. There shall be no conflict with either the academic or interscholastic regulations adopted by the involved state association or with the scholastic or athletic programs of the school unless approved by state association and the school administration.
4. Competition shall be administered by qualified officials under the domestic or international playing rules and safety requirements approved for that competition by the National Federation and the state association(s) involved.
5. Appropriate provisions shall be made for validation of records which may be established during the competition.
6. Entries shall be limited to competitors and/or schools from the states for which sanction has been granted.
7. Each participant representing a United States high school shall be eligible under the rules of its state association.
8. Foreign competitors shall qualify as amateurs and, if students, comply with the eligibility standards prevalent in the host state(s) concerning age, year in school, etc.

9. Advance travel arrangements shall be approved by the involved state association(s).
10. Proper medical supervision shall be available for participants.
11. United States teams shall be chaperoned by state association-approved individuals.
12. A complete report, including a detailed financial statement, involving all phases of the competition shall be filed with the National Federation and the involved state association(s) within thirty (30) days following final competition.

NONATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

FOR MANY YEARS, the National Federation coordinated a sanctioning program for interstate and international events in nonathletic activities. While the National Federation Bylaws did not require the Federation to establish criteria and process applications for nonathletic interstate events, the National Federation provided these services at the request of several member state activities associations.

IN JULY OF 1979, the National Council adopted a resolution directing the Executive Committee to appoint a Constitution Study Committee to review the National Federation Constitution and Bylaws and to develop specific bylaws for nonathletic activities. At its first meeting in January 1980, the Committee received recommendations for a sanctioning program in nonathletic activities from the National Federation's Speech and Music Committees. In April 1980, after careful consideration of the recommendations of the Speech and Music Committees, the Constitution Study Committee developed bylaws for nonathletic activities which provided for a sanctioning process more suited to music and speech activities. Recognizing that nonathletic interstate competition has existed for some 50 years with the approval of high school principals, and recognizing that a formal sanctioning process was unworkable because some National Federation member associations have no authority for speech and music activities, the Constitution Study Committee recommended a less formal sanctioning process than has been in use for interstate athletic events.

THE PROPOSAL FOR ACTIVITIES BYLAWS developed by the Constitution Study Committee was accepted with only minor changes by the National Federation Executive Committee and the National Council. The bylaw became effective August 1, 1980, and was amended in July 1981. It has these primary ingredients:

1. State high school associations with jurisdiction over a specific nonathletic activity must sanction **interstate** events in that activity when the event:

   a. is sponsored by an entity other than a member school of a National Federation member association; and
   b. involves three or more states or four or more schools and one of the schools is from a state which does not border the host state.
2. State high school associations with jurisdiction over a specific activity must sanction **international** events in that activity, except two-and three-school events with schools from Canada and Mexico when the round trip is less than 600 miles.
3. The National Federation shall consider for an advisory list competition involving schools from seven or more states in any general activity area for which at least seven member state associations assume jurisdiction, including on the list only those events which it believes suitable for school involvement.

FOLLOWING ADOPTION of the Activities Bylaw, the Executive Committee attempted to coordinate its implementation with the National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP) "Advisory List of Contests and Activities." These efforts resulted in numerous changes proposed by the NASSP, which if fully implemented, it appeared would result in sufficient services to National Federation member state associations. Accordingly, the National Council adopted a resolution in July 1981 authorizing the Executive Committee to delay its actions under the Bylaw, to make recommendations in the future concerning the increased services provided by the NASSP and at each subsequent National Council meeting to make recommendations concerning future implementation of the Activities Bylaw.

NONSCHOOL SPONSORED ACTIVITIES

NONSCHOOL PROGRAMS will continue to increase because of the: (a) great interest in athletics and in sports; (b) emphasis on physical fitness; and (c) present affluence of society. Interscholastic authorities not only acknowledge the worthwhileness of competitions arranged by other agencies, but also concur they can make valuable contributions. However, all too frequently there is considerable disregard for protection of the athletes' future high school eligibility and for existing school-sponsored athletic programs. Sometimes the athletes are given awards which violate state association standards. There is a need for a greater cooperation in this area. This matter was discussed in a fall conference of executive officers held in Ohio in October of 1966. It was pointed out that certain individual awards had violated the amateur rules of various state associations and had nevertheless been within the presenting organization's amateur rule. A case in point was the definition of an amateur by the United States Golf Association as, "one who has not accepted more than $200 worth of merchandise." The acceptance of any merchandise prize violates the traditional amateur rule and that of most all state associations. The executive officers in attendance at that meeting agreed that the presentation of awards by nonschool groups as defined by the following standards would not be objectionable:

1. Nonschool groups may present awards which are in agreement with school awards.
2. There should be a reasonable limit on the cost of awards.
3. All awards should be symbolic in nature.

A REPORT of this October meeting was presented to the Mid-Winter Meeting of the Executive Officers held in Des Moines, Iowa, on January 5, 1967. At that time the executive officers voted to adopt the foregoing criteria for judging the appropriateness of awards. In addition, the executive officers voted to request the National Federation to appoint a committee to meet with nonschool groups sponsoring athletic activities for high school age youngsters in order to review the types and quantities of awards to be presented by the various groups. It was understood the committee would use the foregoing criteria for determining whether the awards should be approved.

THE INCREASED ACTIVITY of nonschool connected groups in sponsoring athletic events is of considerable concern to state high school associations and to the National Federation because, in most instances, they duplicate the comprehensive, well-functioning interscholastic program. Often, those promoting these events concentrate on soliciting high school athletes who have distinguished themselves during competition sponsored by schools. For the most part, the purposes of the nonschool program are to bring attention to the promoter or the organization sponsoring the competition while providing other individuals opportunities to scout talents of the competitors. Such programs have been termed "**developmental**," which is a misnomer. They are, instead, "**selection**" programs designed to advance the most expert performers to the next higher level of competition. **There is no attempt made to develop talents in these programs.**

COMPETITORS ARE ATTRACTED to these programs because they are highly publicized and offer the promise of more glamorous competition at both the national and international levels. This selection process conducted by nonschool organizations is detrimental to the interscholastic program because promoters believe interscholastic athletics is only a training ground for nonschool programs. It is true, nonschool competition thrives because of healthy well-organized school programs, but the interscholastic athletic program is not subservient to any other athletic program. Its purpose is to educate boys and girls through athletic competition. **All connected with the program must oppose the present trend of serving the interest of the promoters rather than the interest of the student.**

RECOMMENDED CRITERIA TO EVALUATE NONSCHOOL COMPETITION

NONSCHOOL COMPETITION shall be evaluated by applying these criteria in total context. An individual criterion or a single factor within a criterion may or may not determine whether the competition shall be endorsed.

1. **Is the primary purpose of the activity to benefit the participants?**
   a. Will it benefit the participants more than the sponsor?
   b. Does it provide an activity not otherwise available to the students involved?
   c. Will the program develop needed abilities and skills rather than capitalizing on those students already highly skilled and served in other programs?
2. **Will it contribute to the mental, physical and emotional welfare of youth?**
   a. Is the activity psychologically sound in regard to the physical, mental and emotional maturity level of the participants?
   b. Is the individual participating because of a desire or because of outside pressure?
   c. Will it be conducted under standards appropriate for the age level of the youth concerned?
3. **Will it interfere with the academic program of the school?**
   a. Will it cause a loss of academic work?
   b. Will the time for competition, practice, etc., interfere with the home study of the students?
4. **Will it interfere with the interscholastic program of the school?**
   a. Does it conflict with the philosophy and objectives of the interscholastic program?
   b. Will any standards of eligibility for interscholastic activities be violated?
   c. Does it involve students who are simultaneously participating in a similar school activity?

d. Will it compete for the time the student devotes to other interscholastic activities?
e. Will it exploit the interscholastic program?

NATIONAL TEAMS

THE RECORD INDICATES state high school associations do not deny but often promote the participation of high school students on bona fide national teams. Confusion over this position has been created because of the opposition of state high school associations to the exploitive use of high school students on teams which are called "national" but which really do not represent the United States.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION COMPETITION COMMITTEE has defined a national team as **one selected by the national governing body of the sport on a national qualification basis either through a defined selective process or actual tryouts for the purpose of international competition which requires the entries to officially represent the respective nations, although it is not necessary there be team scoring by nation.** It is the Competition Committee's position that students should be permitted to participate without loss of interscholastic eligibility as a member of a national team provided they give their high school principal 30 days written notice prior to the start of their national team participation, make prior arrangements to complete missed academic lessons, assignments and tests before the last day of classes of the semester in which the absence for national team competition occurs and miss no school-sponsored or state high school association-sponsored athletic event involving a team in that sport.

THESE PRINCIPLES were incorporated in the "Recommended Eligibility Standards for Athletics" prepared in 1978 by the Ad Hoc Committee on Eligibility and adopted by the Executive Committee in 1979 (See "Recommended Eligibility Standards" section).

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLSPORT FEDERATION

In 1978 through the efforts of the National Federation, the United States gained full membership for the first time in the International Schoolsport Federation (ISF). The ISF is an international organization including among its full and associate membership the official national high school sports bodies of approximately 35 nations.

The ISF conducts competitions for its membership, which must be represented by a high school team in the sports of basketball, cross country, gymnastics, handball, skiing, soccer, swimming, track and field, and volleyball. Competitions are conducted for both boys and girls in the majority of those sports, and in each sport every two years.

Embedded in the purposes of the ISF is an emphasis on the educational values associated with its sponsored competition which are enhanced by the international setting and flavor of the competition. There are numerous ISF guidelines to insure that the athletic competitions are educational and, in turn, increase the participant's educational experience from a personal, cultural and historic perspective.

Participants in ISF competition are provided the opportunity to represent not only their high school but the United States of America in international competition. ISF competition takes on the flavor of national team competition and provides for many high school students their only opportunity to represent their country in international play.

The original purpose of the National Federation to seek full membership in the ISF was to eliminate several problems to member state associations, individual high schools and students, who previously had participated in such competition under rules contrary to those of their school and member state association. A second purpose was to place the National Federation membership into a more visible position with respect to international competition so that schools, tour companies and foreign sports organizations would be more likely to work through the National Federation membership when planning international competition.

OLYMPIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

IN 1966 THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE discussed the possibility of devising plans for improving the accomplishments of American athletes in the Olympic Games. In order to realize this, the organization established an Olympic Development Committee and charged it with the responsibility of developing participation and improving the performances of participants in those Olympic sports in which the American athletes traditionally had not done as well as athletes from other countries. The Olympic Development Committee set aside $225,000 to finance this program and a number of subcommittees were formed.

AMERICAN OLYMPIC EFFORTS in 1972 at Munich resulted in fewer medals than anticipated. This caused a great deal of concern among the hierarchy of the United States Olympic Committee. The blame for these performances was placed at various places and excuses made. The school-college community received criticism because of its philosophy of athletics and the worth of the athlete which varied from beliefs of other organizations. When the National Collegiate Athletic Association withdrew from the United States Olympic Committee, even more criticism was leveled at the school-college community. During the USOC Board of Directors meeting in 1973, there was a renewed and concerted effort to upgrade "developmental" (selective) programs in Olympic sports. Additional funds were allocated for this purpose and the USOC promoted events designed to attract outstanding performers from interscholastic and intercollegiate programs.

NONSCHOOL COMPETITION IS NOW PROLIFERATING under the guise of "olympic development," as the word "olympic" is being used for many programs that have no connection or are only remotely connected to the Olympic Games. The National Federation membership has no quarrel with bona fide Olympic Development Programs which are directly related to preparing United States teams for the Olympic Games. However, the membership is reluctant to waive student attendance and academic standards for programs which have no connection to the Olympic Games.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION COMPETITION COMMITTEE defined an olympic development program at its 1983 meeting as **a training program or competition (1) conducted or sponsored by the USOC, or (2) directly funded and conducted by a national governing body on a national level or (3) authorized by a national governing body for athletes having potential for future national team participation.**

The Competition Committee recommends that students be permitted to participate in such programs without loss of interscholastic eligibility provided the students inform the high school principal within 30 days of the start of the program, the students make prior arrangements to complete missed academic lessons, assignments and tests before the last days of classes of the semester in which the students' absence occurs, and the students miss no school-sponsored or state high school association-sponsored athletic event involving the team in that sport.

THESE PRINCIPLES were incorporated in the "Recommended Eligibility Standards for Athletes" prepared in 1978 by the Ad Hoc Committee on Eligibility and adopted by the Executive Committee in 1979 (see "Recommended Eligibility Standards" section).

UNITED STATES SPORTS FEDERATIONS

IN THE MAIN, AMATEUR SPORTS COMPETITION and administration in the United States fall into four principal categories. These can be best characterized as secondary school or interscholastic sports, college or intercollegiate sports, sports competition in the various branches of the armed forces and the so-called outside, open or unattached competition which embraces all other forms of amateur sports.

FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD of time, leaders in the administration of amateur athletics have been firm in their belief that the formation of an organization which would provide all amateur bodies sponsoring a given activity an opportunity for equitable representation in establishing the administrative policies and procedures was extremely desirable. A Federation movement followed as an evolutionary development based upon a deep concern for the administration of amateur athletics in the United States. It was the consensus a democratic administration of a given sport would broaden the opportunities for competition, improve the caliber of competition, provide the needed developmental program, develop officials and improve the representation of the United States in international competition. Those who worked on the problem concluded a new federated structure of the nation's principal amateur bodies would be the best means of accomplishing these desired objectives. The proponents of the federation idea contended the several sports federations should serve as the United States representative bodies to other countries and to the international organizations and their respective sport.

THE CONSTITUTION of each of the various single purpose sports federations provides representation for each of the four competitive-administrative categories as well as a fifth at-large position to be filled by other qualified national organizations in the particular sport. Thus, the sports federation structure provides a means of all principal areas of sports interests to have direct representation to the federation and all subsidiary groups and associations interested in the sport have opportunities to gain a place in the federation by working through one of the basic categories.

QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PARTICIPATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS with remaining interscholastic eligibility in the programs of various sports federations arise frequently. Assumptions and conclusions arrived at, without a full knowledge of all the circumstances, can result in misunderstanding. The position of the National Federation and of state associations concerning their relationship with the various sports federations is summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION is a charter member of the baseball, basketball, gymnastics, track and field, and wrestling federations, having joined these federations with other groups which are interested and have responsibilities in a particular sports area. These sports organizations are federated in structure and, therefore, a certain autonomy of the membership is guaranteed. The National Federation continues to believe those organizations sponsoring interscholastic competition should join with other organizations in a given sports area for the purpose of pooling efforts and solving problems peculiar to that sport. The interscholastic groups desire to have a voice in these matters commensurate with the amount of competition conducted at the high school level. The National Federation supports most of the activity of the sports federations, but does not participate in every event.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS have reserved the privilege of determining the eligibility standards for those who compete in state association-sponsored programs. The National Federation does not participate directly in the determinations of these standards. States shall decide whether participation in a sports federation-sponsored program will jeopardize a student's future eligibility for interscholastic athletics. Whether competition during the summertime in a nonschool program is permitted must be decided by the organization of the schools themselves.

NATIONAL COMPETITION for athletes with remaining interscholastic eligibility is not endorsed by many state high school associations. Because a sports federation sponsors a program of national competition or determines a national championship does not imply state associations are in accord with all aspects of the sports federation's program. Whether the future eligibility of a student shall be affected is a matter to be determined by each individual state association.

NATIONAL PROMOTIONS INVOLVING HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETES

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING in Chicago on December 30, 1948, there was a thorough discussion of problems which arise in connection with promotions by nonschool individuals or groups who attempt to use the high school athletic program and the prestige of the high school athlete as a means of building an organization which often involves the purchase of literature, emblems, trophies or certificates or which is designed to secure a mailing list of outstanding high school athletes with the purpose of using such a list to assist in solicitation and proselyting.

IN MANY OF THESE CASES, the promoter is sincere in his belief that he is rendering a service to the athlete and to the school athletic program. It is apparent that if this type of promotion were carried to the extreme, high school athletes and high school administrative officers would be deluged with requests for use of the school machinery for furthering promotions in which the end result is the sale of products which are given false values. This type of promotion is opposed to the National Federation policy of discouraging the building of national high school champions and of inflated values connected with national awards and recognitions which are cheapened by combining the athletic achievements with sales promotion.

IT WAS VOTED TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION to all high school administrators to acquaint them with the dangers which are involved in such promotions and to urge them to refrain from allowing the school machinery to be used in such promotions. Any invitation for a high school athletic group or a high school athlete or a member of the high school athletic staff to join such an organization should be carefully studied and checked with the proper state or national high school organization before such invitation is accepted. Promotions in which membership is solicited in connection with an opportunity to purchase a football or basketball magazine, book or brochure or a membership emblem or medal seldom have values which would warrant approval by the high school organizations. Usually, the alleged service which is being rendered is insufficient to balance the disillusionment which follows the recognition that the claimed honor of membership is, in reality, a device to stimulate sale of a related product.

RECOMMENDED ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS

FOR ATHLETICS

At its 1977 meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the National Federation Competition Committee formalized a request to the National Federation Executive Committee to appoint an ad hoc committee to study the National Federation's recommended minimum athletic eligibility standards, revise those for which changes are necessary and recommend those which might be brought to the entire membership for adoption by the individual states. The Ad Hoc Committee was appointed and developed the following athletic standards which were accepted by the Executive Committee. On July 7, 1979, the National Council endorsed the concept of a ''five-year campaign'' during which all states will be encouraged to adopt eligibility standards at least as restrictive as those contained in this section. Due to increased interstate competition and more numerous nonschool sponsored athletic programs for high school age students, the need for more uniformity in eligibility standards between states is increasingly apparent.

1. AGE:

A student who becomes 19 before September 1 shall be ineligible for interscholastic competition. A student who becomes 19 on or after September 1 shall remain eligible for the entire school year.

2. ENROLLMENT/ATTENDANCE:

A. Enrollment: To be eligible for participation in interscholastic activities a student shall be enrolled by the fifteenth calendar day of the credit grading period (quarter, trimester, semester or annual). Enrollment shall be continuous after a student has officially enrolled in a school until the student is officially withdrawn.

B. Attendance: The student shall attend school according to the officially adopted attendance plan of that school unless the principal of the school authorizes an excused absence. Unless excused, a student not attending the first day of a credit grading period shall be ineligible to participate in interscholastic contests until the fifteenth calendar day after that student's first day of attendance.

3. MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION:

A student may have the privilege to participate in the interscholastic program for four consecutive years (eight consecutive semesters or equivalent) after entering the ninth grade of a four-year high school or three consecutive (six consecutive semesters or equivalent) after entering the tenth grade of a three-year high school. By state high school association adoption, exceptions may be permitted to the requirement of consecutive years of participation.

Attendance of fifteen days or participation in an interscholastic contest shall count as a credit grading period of eligiblity.

A student may have the privilege to participate in the same interscholastic sport for four seasons after entering the ninth grade in a four-year high school or three seasons after entering the tenth grade of a three-year high school.

4. AMATEUR/AWARDS:

A student who represents a school in an interscholastic sport shall be an amateur in that sport. An amateur athlete is one who engages in athletic competition solely for the physical, mental, social and pleasure benefits derived therefrom. An athlete forfeits amateur status in a sport by:

1. competing for money or other monetary compensation (allowable travel, meals and lodging expenses may be accepted);
2. receiving any award or prize of monetary value which has not been approved by his/her state association;
3. capitalizing on athletic fame by receiving money or gifts of monetary value (scholarships to institutions of higher learning are specifically exempted);
4. signing a professional playing contract in that sport.

Accepting a nominal, standard fee or salary for instructing, supervising or officiating in an organized youth sports program or recreation, playground or camp activities shall not jeopardize amateur status. "Organized youth sports program" includes both school and nonschool programs. Compensation for giving private lessons is permissible if approved by the state association.

A high school student who loses amateur status may apply to his/her state high school association for reinstatement in the interscholastic program after a waiting period to be determined by that state association.

Only awards of no intrinsic value and approved by his/her state high school association may be accepted by a high school student-athlete as a result of participation in school or nonschool competition in a sport recognized by that state association.

5. TRANSFER/RESIDENCY:

A student-athlete who transfers enrollment with a corresponding change of residence of parents (or other persons with whom the student has resided for a period of time approved by the state high school association) shall be eligible at the new school as soon as properly certified. A student-athlete who transfers enrollment without a corresponding move into the new school district by his/her parents (or other persons with whom the student has resided for a period of time approved by the state association) shall be required to be in attendance in the new school for one year from the date of enrollment in order to establish athletic eligibility. By state association adoption, the requirement of one year attendance for a student-athlete may be waived but not shortened. School attendance zones are established by either the state association or the appropriate governmental unit.

6. ACADEMIC:

A student-athlete is required to do passing work in the equivalent of at least 15 periods (three subjects with full credit toward graduation) per week. Failure to earn passing marks in three full credit subjects during a credit grading period or the equivalent shall render a student-athlete ineligible for the following grading period. The record at the end of the credit grading period shall be final and scholastic deficiencies may not be removed for the purpose of meeting minimum eligibility requirements, but they may be made up during an intervening credit grading period if approved by that school's state association.

7. MEDICAL EXAMINATION:

Prior to the first year of participation in interscholastic athletics, a student shall undergo a medical examination and be approved for interscholastic athletic competition by the examining medical authority. Prior to each subsequent year of participation, a student shall furnish a statement, signed by a medical authority, which provides clearance for continued athletic participation.

8. NONSCHOOL PARTICIPATION:

Participation in organized nonschool sports competition while a student is a member of a school team in that sport shall cause a student-athlete to become ineligible for a period of time to be determined by the state association of his/her school. However, a student may participate as an individual, without loss of interscholastic eligibility:

(a) as a member of a **National Team** (and the actual, direct tryouts therefore), which is defined as one selected by the national governing body of the sport on a national qualification basis either through a defined selective process or actual tryouts for the purpose of international competition which requires the entries to officially represent their respective nations, although it is not necessary there be team scoring by nation; or

(b) in an **Olympic Development Program**, which is defined as a training program or competition:
  1. conducted or sponsored by the United States States Olympic Committee (USOC); or
  2. directly funded and conducted by the USOC member national governing body (NGB) on a national level (e.g. NGB national championship competition and the direct qualifications therefore); or
  3. specifically authorized by a national governing body involving only athletes previously identified by the NGB as having potential for future participation in regional, national or international competition in the sport involved;

(c) while representing the National Federation as a member of its United States national team entry in an International Schoolsport Federation (ISF) event;

Provided in (a), (b) and (c):

(1) participation, if during the school year, is approved by the student's high school principal, and the state high school association is notified in writing by the principal at least 30 days prior to the start of the program; and

(2) the student makes prior arrangement to complete missed academic lessons, assignments and tests before the last day of classes of the credit grading period in which that student's absence occurs; and

(3) the student misses no state high school association-sponsored athletic event involving a team in that sport.

9. RECRUITING/UNDUE INFLUENCE:

Transfer from one school to another for athletic purposes because of undue influence by anyone connected directly or indirectly with the school shall cause a student to forfeit eligibility for at least one year from the date of enrollment.

10. PARENTAL PERMISSION:

Prior to each year of interscholastic athletic participation, a student shall furnish a statement, signed by the student's parents (or other persons with whom the student has resided for a period of time approved by the state high school association), which grants permission for the student to participate in interscholastic athletics.

11. ASSUMED NAME:

Participating under an assumed name in any interscholastic contest shall make the student-athlete ineligible for a period of time to be determined by his or her state high school association.

CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES at both the state and national levels have responsibility for protecting students' future eligibility. To accomplish this, the National Federation has worked closely with other national organizations in adopting standards which insure high school athletes will not be enticed to participate in programs which would cause them to jeopardize their future eligibility.

IN 1944, the National Federation negotiated an agreement with Professional Baseball designated to insure a friendly working relationship between the two groups and to stimulate a healthy interest in high school baseball. It prohibits any major or minor league club from signing a high school student while still eligible for participation in high school athletics. Professional Baseball has, without exception, continuously honored this agreement. It has the support of the owners as well as the commissioner's office.

IN ADDITION, representatives of the National Federation collegiate athletic associations have discussed standards for recruiting. In order to explain the restrictions which colleges have voluntarily agreed to place upon themselves, those associations have published summaries of their rules and regulations governing eligibility, financial aid and recruiting.

COLLEGE RECRUITING

THE EVILS which result from the bidding by college alumni groups for the services of the high school athletes and the adulation which accompanies the ostentatious banqueting and transporting such athletes is familiar to high school administrators. As early as 1937, the National Federation recognized the problems being created by solicitation pressures placed on high school athletes in an attempt to strengthen college teams. In that year a resolution was adopted pointing out the detrimental effects of such solicitation on the athlete, upon the high school student body and upon the public confidence in educational integrity. The National Federation urged the cooperation of all institutions of higher learning in attempting to eliminate all types of solicitation of students of outstanding athletic ability which differ in manner or form from the ethical practices used by such institutions in attracting all students.

IN RECENT YEARS there has been an attempt by some individuals to establish agencies which would sell information on athletes to different colleges for the purposes of recruiting these individuals for college scholarships. This matter was brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the National Federation, and after a thorough consideration of abuses which had developed as a result of the so-called athletic talent clearing houses, scouting service or athletic placement agency, it was the Committee's unanimous decision the National Federation and member state associations should attempt to establish with high school coaches, an arrangement whereby the coaches would refuse to assist in any illegal or unethical recruiting practice. The procedures and purposes of such organizations are not in the best interest of high school athletics nor do they consider the best interest of the individual high school athlete.

ILLICIT RECRUITING PRACTICES are recognized as one of the major problems in competitive athletics. High pressure tactics can only erode the objectives of educationally oriented athletic programs. Secondary schools must accept some responsibility for exposing violations in recruiting standards. Abuses can be eliminated only through cooperative action.

NCAA LEGISLATION requires college representatives to obtain permission of the high school principal or his representative before contacting a prospective student-athlete in the school building. The NCAA is in no position to enforce this regulation but it must be done at the local secondary school level. If school administrators wish to eliminate the practice of college recruiters contacting students in the halls and locker rooms of their schools, they may do so by reporting college representatives who circumvent the regulation and by disciplining high school coaches who contribute to these violations. Contact between recruiters and athletes on the school premises may be made only when the chief school official approves it or overlooks it.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME for college coaches to contact prospective student-athletes is during state level competition at sites at which some of the best teams and athletes are brought together. The NCAA recruiting standards are explicit and emphatic prohibiting college recruiters from contacting the athlete until after having completed competition in the meet in progress and is released by the appropriate school authority, in most cases the coach. There is to be no contact before the competition or while traveling to the site of competition. There is to be no contact between competition at the site, even if there is a day in which the athlete does not compete. There is to be no contact after competition is concluded unless the coach dismisses the athlete. These regulations cannot be enforced from the NCAA office unless the violations are reported by high school authorities. By reporting such violations, school administrators are accepting the responsibility which the NCAA has appropriately left to those who have the authority for protecting their high school program.

LOSS OF SCHOOL TIME by students visiting college campuses at the expense of the college institution has become a major problem for school administrators relative to collegiate recruiting. Again, however, this is a problem which can be solved by local school administrators who accept the responsibility to hold athletes to the same attendance standards as nonathletes. NCAA recruiting legislation limits student athletes to accepting five paid visitations from college institutions. However, NCAA recruiting legislation quite properly has no limit to the number of school days a student-athlete may miss. Loss of school time can only be controlled by the local school administrator.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS are in a position to assume leadership in eliminating recruiting abuses by informing principals, athletic directors and coaches of NCAA recruiting regulations. Urging high school administrators to report recruiters who ignore these standards will result in the NCAA reprimanding the recruiting institutions. This will deter the recruiter who intimidates the high school coach. It is also necessary to urge school administrators to discipline high school coaches who encourage and contribute to violations. Other school organizations and educational associations should be urged to encourage their members to report violations and thus eliminate improper recruiting practices.

"A GUIDE FOR THE COLLEGE-BOUND STUDENT-ATHLETE" is the title of a pamphlet published by the **National Collegiate Athletic Association** which is a summary of rules and regulations governing recruiting, eligibility and financial aid. Presented in an easy-to-read manner, the guidelines relate primarily to the recruitment and eligibility of student-athletes as well as to the permissible financial aid they may receive. Every high school administrator and athletic director should have a copy for his use in counseling athletes who plan to compete in college. For copies of the most recent issue, write the NCAA, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222.

National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics regulations may be obtained by contacting the NAIA, 1221 Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri 64105. **National Junior College Athletic Association** scholarship regulations may be obtained by writing the N.J.C.A.A., P.O. Box 1586, Hutchinson, Kansas 67501.

AGREEMENT WITH PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL

AN AGREEMENT between Professional Baseball and the National Federation has been in effect since 1944. This followed a conference on September 15, 1943, of President George M. Trautman and the Federation Executive Secretary who were representing their respective organizations on the National Physical Fitness Committee. A **Joint Baseball Committee** made up of Commissioner K.M. Landis, Warren Giles, George M. Trautman, Jack Zellers, Albert Willis, Lyle T. Quinn, R.E. Rawlins and H.V. Porter drew up a statement designed to insure a friendly working relationship between the two groups and to stimulate a healthy interest in high school baseball. This was approved by Commissioner Landis in Chicago on July 18, 1944, and adopted by the Major and Minor Baseball Leagues in December of that year.

The original agreement was slightly revised and expanded at subsequent meetings but the essentials have been retained through the administrations of Commissioner A.B. Chandler, Commissioner Ford Frick, Commissioner William D. Eckert and current Commissioner Bowie K. Kuhn.

At the Professional Baseball meeting in December 1950, it was voted to rescind the agreement but with the knowledge that the rescinding action would not shorten the term of the agreement which did not expire until January 1, 1952. The matter received nationwide attention and many sports writers and national organizations joined forces with the high schools in an attempt to secure a satisfactory agreement to go into effect when the old one expired. In states such as New York and Washington, bills were introduced in the state legislature to prevent the signing of high school boys to a professional contract. The bill in Washington became a law. The bill in New York was vetoed by Governor Dewey with the understanding that the high schools and Professional Baseball would probably agree on a new regulation before the old one expired.

Professional Baseball has, without exception, continuously honored this agreement. It has the support of the owners as well as the Commissioner's office.

Major-Minor League Rule 3 (h)

(H) **High School Players.**

(1) No student of a high school shall be signed to a contract by a Major or Minor League club during the period the student is eligible for participation in high school athletics. In any instance where such eligibility has expired prior to the student's graduation from high school (a) because of the student's age; or (b) because he has completed the maximum number of semesters of attendance, he may thereafter be signed to a contract which does not obligate him to report for service prior to graduation of the class with which he originally entered high school, i.e., until eight semesters after his original entry into the ninth grade.

(2) A student who drops out of high school prior to expiration of his athletic eligibility and continues to remain out for at least one year may thereafter be signed to a contract for immediate service provided his withdrawal from high school was not suggested, procured or otherwise influenced by the club contracting with him, or by any official or employee of such club or of any of its affiliates.

(3) Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any Major or Minor League club, its officers, agents or employees from talking to any high school student at any time concerning a career in professional baseball and discussing the merits of his contracting, when eligible therefor, with any particular club.

(4) "Tryouts" to which students may be invited may be conducted during the school year, provided that (1) no student shall be permitted to participate in any such tryout unless the principal of his high school, if not employed by a Major or Minor League club, shall have approved such participation in writing, and (2) provided further that any such tryout must be limited to not more than five high school students.

(5) Any contract made in violation of this rule shall be declared null and void and the offending club (and any club owned by or affiliated with such club) shall be prohibited from signing such player for a period of three years from date of declaration of voidance of such contract. In addition, such club shall be fined $500, by the Commissioner in the case of a Major League club, or by the President of the National Association in the case of Minor League club, and the official, scout or employee of the offending club who participated in the violation shall be subject to such penalty as the Commissioner or the President of the National Association, as the case may be, shall impose.

(6) This rule shall apply to all high school students in the fifty (50) states of the United States of America, and shall not apply to high school students attending high schools outside the said fifty states of the United States of America.

ALL-STAR AND POST-SEASON CONTESTS

THE CONTINUING PRACTICE of promoting charity, post-season and all-star contests has resulted in many difficult problems for the schools. In most cases, such contests are promoted by organizations not directly connected with high schools. The contests are advertising media to add to the prestige or profit of the promoter, either an individual or an organization. If additional competition were desirable for the high school team, it would be an easy matter for the high school organization to provide such competition. When they do not, it is because of the conviction there has been sufficient competition for the given group without the excess number of contests. It is very exceptional to find a high school whose athletic department could not make good use of additional funds for increasing the efficiency of the given school. If they do not attempt to exploit the high school team for the raising of such funds, it is because of unwillingness to overload the athletic program. In self-protection, the state high school associations have adopted regulations which limit the length of sports seasons and which discourage or prohibit the playing of post-season games. In a few cases, the regulations are flexible enough to permit extension of the season to cover certain specified contests which are considered desirable by the high school administrators.

THROUGH THE PAST THIRTY-ONE YEARS, the National Council of the National Federation has encouraged strict regulations to prevent the abuses which would grow if games of the bowl, all-star or charity type were to be permitted without limitation. The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the 1947 annual meeting at St. Petersburg, Florida. The resolution was drawn by a committee made up of L. V. Phillips, Indiana; J.E. Rohr, Wisconsin; and C.E. Forsythe, Michigan, Chairman. The principles which are incorporated in the resolution had been previously adopted in a joint meeting of the Western Conference athletic directors and representatives of the state high school associations in the Western Conference area.

1. This group is unalterably opposed to the principle of all-star and out-of-season athletic contests in which high school students or high school graduates of the previous year are participants, because:
    - A. Such contests do not harmonize with the generally accepted educational philosophy of high school athletics which emphasizes varied seasonal activities, broad participation, and school direction and supervision.
    - B. There are few tangible values apparent either to the individual, or to the selected team as a whole, resulting from such contests.
    - C. No practical or satisfactory method has been devised to date for the selection of members of all-star teams to insure that injustices are not perpetrated.
    - D. There has been growing evidence of commercialism and exploitation of high school athletes through their participation in such contests. In too many instances such games have been the "market place" in which their "wares" have been displayed before the highest bidder.
    - E. Further, it is the opinion of this group that the clothing of all-star

and out-of-season contests in the garment of "sweet charity" is insufficient justification for their existence. Experience has revealed that often pitifully small proportions of receipts from such games have been realized for their avowed purposes.

F. Such contests are likely to imbue immature and inexperienced high school students selected for them with the false idea that their athletic prowess is something upon which they should capitalize commercially, rather than its being an endowed talent that is theirs to use for the pleasure and satisfaction they may receive from athletic competition.

G. In practically all all-star contests, with which this group has been apprised, there have been insufficient and inadequate practice periods provided prior to the playing of the games. In football, particularly, it is impossible to condone a practice period of five or six days for a group of boys who, previously, have never played together, especially after a lapse of an eight or nine month period since previous football competition. Most high school, college and professional teams require a minimum pre-game practice period of fifteen days or more.

2. Further, it is recommended that states subscribing to the attitude of this group as indicated in (1), give consideration to the adoption of regulatory measures which will prohibit or discourage their member schools, administrative, coaching or instructor personnel, and registered athletic officials from participation, management, supervision, player selection, coaching or officiating in any all-star or out-of-season athletic contests in which high school students or graduates of the previous year are participants.

THESE EXCERPTS from the Minutes of the 1948 meeting of the National Council of the National Federation remain pertinent:

"Many problems arise in connection with various promotions in which attempts are made to use the high school athletic program and the high school athlete's prestige in the sponsoring of post-season contests, all-star contests and games or tournaments for the raising of funds for various charities, clubs or other organizations.

"Evils grow up in connection with this type of contest and untenable situations would arise if this type of promotion were permitted without limitation. Such contests divide the allegiance of high school students, tend to undermine respect for the athlete's own high school coach and encourage the type of adulation which gives the high school athlete an exaggerated notion of the importance of his individual athletic prowess as compared with the importance of his entire school activity program. The high schools have consistently refused to be drawn into promotions of the all-star and post-season variety. If the schoolmen thought there were any values in this type of contest, they could easily provide them through the regular school channels. This has not been done on any sectional or nationwide basis because the high school authorities do not believe such contests are desirable. The athletes to whom these appeals are made have already had a sufficient amount of football or basketball for the season. If they have not, the schools could easily provide for additional competition. There is no good reason why any university, club or other organization or individual should attempt to circumvent the school policies or regulations concerning length of season and number of permissible games, by setting up a promotion in which the prestige built up in high school play should be exploited for the purpose of interesting a group of athletes in a given university or for the purpose of raising funds for an organization. If this type of promotion were permitted to develop without limitation, the school program would be disrupted to the point where the entire high school athletic program would be in disrepute with all educational accrediting agencies.''

As an example of attempts to take pressures off the individual school, here is one of the state association bylaws: ''No post-season festivals, meets, contests or tournaments shall be permitted during the school year by members of this Association unless special authoriztion is given by the Board of Control or the Delegate Assembly.

''No member school or official representative of a member school shall participate, either directly or indirectly, in the promotion, management, supervision, player selection, coaching or officiating of an all-star contest or any other contest involving high school students during the school year unless the entire proceeds of said contest shall revert to the schools or association of schools involved.''

A JOINT STATEMENT addressing the proliferation of all-star events during the school year was issued in 1978 by the National Federation, National Collegiate Athletic Association, National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and National Junior College Athletic Association. The text is as follows:

''THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS, the National Junior College Athletic Association, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and the National Collegiate Athletic Association have prepared this statement to express the concern of each organization in regard to recent proliferation of high school all-star games scheduled during the academic year.

''PARTICIPATION in these all-star contests has resulted in significant loss of class time for the student-athletes involved, creating situations in which the student-athlete may not meet reasonable attendance standards during his senior year in high school. As a result, these all-star games may interfere with the academic pursuits of the student-athletes, and could affect their academic eligibility to participate as college freshmen in intercollegiate athletics. Further, in some instances, these all-star games serve primarily to benefit the promoters of the contests.

''THEREFORE, this statement has been adopted to encourage high school administrators to uphold reasonable academic and attendance standards for all students, regardless of their athletic interests.

''THE INORDINATE loss of class time due to participation in high school all-star games is a problem which high school administrators can help to solve by enforcing attendance requirements. Such action is consistent with the objective of maintaining athletics as an integral part of the high school educational program.

''ACCORDINGLY, the NFSHSA, the NJCAA, the NAIA and the NCAA urge the support of high school administrators in discouraging participation in high school all-star games scheduled during the academic year. With this support, the exploitation of high school students by promoters of such competition can be curtailed.''

YOUR INTERSCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS

STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS are organizations of individual high schools. Each school designates one individual, usually the high school principal, to represent it in the state association. They provide the machinery for crystallization of sentiment and cooperative effort in the development of the policies, regulations and standards for promoting the welfare of high school students in various activities programs. These policies, regulations and standards are formulated by principals, athletic directors, coaches and contest managers who actually administer the school programs.

STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS are primarily concerned with the administration and the establishment of controls to insure sane activities programs. In an attempt to avoid excesses which would certainly grow without certain controls, it has often been necessary for high school associations to adopt unpopular standards. These are based upon underlying principles of education and serve the best interests of the participants as well as the schools.

THE ROLE OF SCHOOLS to educate youth is an obligation set forth in the laws of each individual state. The authority of high school associations to regulate interscholastic programs is based in some states upon legislation and in other states on litigation. Inherent in the authority granted to each state high school association is the obligation to conduct interscholastic programs which are in the best interests of the students and consistent with the educational objectives of schools. State high school associations assure they meet this obligation by permitting the schools themselves to determine the policies of interscholastic programs.

THE FIRST RECORDED COURT ACTION questioning the authority of a state high school association involved the Ohio High School Athletic Association. In 1924, the OHSAA declared some students of Scott High School in Toledo ineligible. An injunction was sought by Scott High School but was denied on the grounds that: (a) Scott High School, through the act of its principal, became a bona fide member of the Ohio High School Athletic Association and thus became voluntarily subject to its rules and regulations; (b) the board of control in refusing to reinstate the boys of Scott High School, upon petition, was acting in good faith and was within its rights as provided by the rules and regulations of the association; and (c) under these conditions, the board of control did not transcend its authority nor violate any state law. Therefore, its action was legal and binding on the members involved.

THERE WAS A LULL OF 14 YEARS before the next case involving a state association. This was the landmark case of 1938 of **Morrison vs. Roberts of the Oklahoma High School Association.** In this case, a high school football player violated the award rule of the Oklahoma High School Athletic Association and the board of control declared him ineligible to play football for a 1-year period. Court action was brought against the Oklahoma High School Association. The Supreme court of Oklahoma, in ordering dismissal of the suit stated:

> "The Plaintiff has many rights as a citizen and as a high school student but he has no vested right in 'eligibility' as dealt with at such great length in the rules of the Oklahoma High School Athletic Association. There is nothing unlawful or evil in either of those rules or in provision vesting final authority in the board of control."

This case established the authority for the state high school association to formulate and enforce rules of eligibility. It also established the principle that participation on an interscholastic athletic team was a privilege to be earned by meeting certain criteria.

COURTS HAVE HELD that those who are trained in education and administration are charged with the responsibility of developing reasonable rules of participation. In the **Brown vs. Minnesota State High School League** case in 1970, the court, in upholding the state high school league, explicitly recognized the delegation of authority to school officials when it stated:

> "In considering the validity of the rules in question we must at the outset view them in contest with the total educational process, the responsibility for which rests with officials of our educational institutions. Those officials are apparently of the view that high schools are not obligated to prepare or train students for a career in professional athletics. We gather that they conceive their obligation to be the development of the whole person and to avoid an overemphasis in extracurricular athletic activity which may detract from the student's interest in and contribution to the total educational process. They have determined that such overemphasis on athletic activities interferes with academic goals as well as the goals and responsibilities of life for which the education system seeks to prepare our citizens.
>
> "We cannot say that this policy is clearly wrong and accordingly hold there is no basis for substituting our judgment for that of league authorities upon a question which it is authorized by law to determine."

AUTHORITY TO FORMULATE AND ENFORCE RULES is fundamental to nearly all litigation involving State High School Associations and is repeatedly upheld by the courts where the rule in question is reasonable. This is clearly stated in a 1973 judgment involving the Missouri State High School Activities Association and a commercial baseball camp. The Court of Appeals decision, affirming the lower court decision dismissing the suit, reads in part:

> "Along with entrusting the education of our children to teachers and administrators, we also entrust the control and supervision of the extracurricular activities incident to that education. Implicit in the responsibility for these activities is the power to make reasonable rules and regulations. We are dealing here with numerous schools who have voluntarily joined an association. As members of this association, they may, by majority vote, enact rules to govern their interaction. It is obvious that chaos would result without such rules. It is also obvious that the members are in the most advantageous position to appreciate the regulations under which they must act to achieve desired goals. The court should not interfere with the enactment of those regulations as long as they are reasonable and do not infringe on public policy or law."

NATIONAL FEDERATION HONORS

HELMS ATHLETIC FOUNDATION

At the Federation annual meeting in December 1949, recognition was given to services performed by the National Federation and by a number of the men who were still active and who had served their state or national organizations for twenty-five years or more. The awards, made by the Helms Athletic Foundation, included the following.

A plaque was presented to the National Federation for outstanding achievement in the field of school athletics. The inscription is "Awarded to National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations in Recognition of Noteworthy Contributions to High School Athletics, December 29, 1949."

For length of service in state or national high school work, certificates reading as follows: "Helms Athletic Foundation Award, ———in recognition of noteworthy services and contributions to the High School Athletic Program as Association Secretary or Board of Control Member," were presented to the following men: W.E. Short (New Jersey)—31 years as secretary; G.C. Koffman (Louisiana)—30 years as secretary; P.F. Neverman (Wisconsin) (deceased)—27 years as secretary; E.A. Row (Arizona) (deceased)—26 years as secretary; W.B. Kenna (Mississippi)—25 years as secretary; H.J. Moore (California)—31 years as board member; E.M. Thompson (Wyoming) (deceased)—27 years as board member; and William Fisher (Washington) (deceased)—25 years as board member.

For service to interscholastic athletics, the Helms Hall of Fame honored the following: Arthur B. Ingham (California); William G. Lopez (California); Harry J. Moore (California); H.V. Porter (National Federation); and Seth Van Patten (California).

NATIONAL FEDERATION AWARD OF MERIT

The most prestigious award presented by the National Federation is its Award of Merit. This award consists of an ornate wall plaque presented to the individual and the recipient's name is engraved on a permanent wall plaque hung in the vestibule of the National Federation headquarters building. Leadership on the national level, particularly in athletic administration, qualifies individuals for this high honor. Those who were previously honored as recipients of the Helms Award are recognized as recipients of the Award of Merit. The contributions of these men to athletic administration have formed the basis for millions of young people to realize the benefits of meaningful athletic competition. The individuals whose names appear on the Award of Merit plaque include: John K. Archer (New York); A. Foster Bridges (Tennessee); S.F. Burke (Georgia); Walter Byers (NCAA); W. Gordon Eismon (West Virginia); Harold Emswiler (Ohio); Clifford B. Fagan (Wisconsin and National Federation); Gerald R. Ford (President of the United States); Charles E. Forsythe (Michigan); James G. Growney (New Jersey); H.A. Hendrickson (Arizona); Irvin A. Keller (Missouri); Paul E. Landis (Ohio); Floyd E. Lay (Florida); Paul F. Neverman (Wisconsin); L.V. Phillips (Indiana); Lyle T. Quinn (Iowa); William W. Russell (California); Henry E. Rybus (Washington); and Albert Willis (Illinois).

OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO ATHLETICS

The National Federation has, since 1950, annually presented certificates of recognition to those individuals who have made noteworthy contributions to interscholastic athletics at the state, regional and national levels. These citations are traditionally presented during the banquet held at the time of the annual meetings and consist of an attractive certificate laminated as a wall plaque, expressing the reasons for the award. Contributions which are recognized include: service to the National Federation as a member of its Executive Committee and noteworthy service to the state high school association and to high schools on a broad basis as a member of the state board of control or as executive secretary. Noteworthy contributions in the form of developing policies for the administration of interscholastic activities or exemplary service on rules committees and/or administrative committees which have benefited interscholastic athletics nationally, and the development of new ideas and procedures serving high school youth through interscholastic athletes are also recognized. The following have received this award: Earl Abrahamson (North Dakota); H.R. Adams (Utah); Louis E. Allen (Minnesota); B.C. Alwes (Louisiana); Bruce Anderson (North Dakota); Kermit E. Anderson (Minnesota); Lee K. Anderson (Oklahoma); R.C. Anderson (Nebraska); H.J. Antholz (Wisconsin); John K. Archer (New York); Frank L. Ashley (North Carolina); William J. Baird (Alabama) (posthumously); Ray C. Ball (Colorado); R.L. Bates (Alabama); Willis Bates (Michigan); Jesse L. Beers (Rhode Island); Carl Berg (Massachusetts); Earl O. Berge (Iowa); B.L. Bergstrom (California); John V. Bernard (Wyoming); Fred L. Biester (Illinois); Ross Black (New Mexico); John Bos (Michigan); A. Foster Bridges (Tennessee); Leon Brigham (Washington); James Brim (Illinois); H. Larry Brown (Ohio); John M. Brown (Alabama); E.S. Bowlus (Mississippi); Robert L. Bryan (West Virginia); John L. Burke (Rhode Island); S.F. Burke (Georgia); A.A. Burkey (Ohio); J.M. Burnett (Arkansas); Albert L. Burr (Missouri); Carl Burris (Missouri); Allen W. Bush (Michigan); William D. Carr (Oklahoma); Warren Carter (West Virginia); John C. Casey (Colorado); Lee Cassady (Arkansas); James C. Cave (California); Leslie T. Chamberlin (Nebraska); R.H. Cole (Arkansas); W.L. Colvin (Louisiana); R. Rex Dalley (Montana); John T. Daly (Connecticut); Donald Dehne (North Dakota); R.W. Dent (Georgia); Joseph E. DeMotte (Virginia); Joseph J. Devitt (Maine); Henry DeYoung (Washington); H.R. Dietrich (Missouri); F.T. Dobbs (Alabama); Frank Douma (Iowa); Alton B. Doyle (New York); Clayton Dunn (Washington); Brice B. Durbin (Kansas); George Eastman (Ohio); W. Gordon Eismon (West Virginia); F.S. Elliott (Tennessee); H.W. Emswiler (Ohio); Phil N. Eskew (Indiana); D.W. Evans (South Dakota); I.E. Ewing (West Virginia); Clifford B. Fagan (National Federation); J. Kenneth Fagans (California); Raymond W. Farnham (Maine); T.C. Ferguson (Maryland) (posthumously); Harry L. Fitzhugh (Illinois); C.E. Forsythe (Michigan); L.L. Forsythe (Michigan); W.R. Fugitt (West Virginia) (posthumously); James O. Funk (Indiana); Delbert O. Fuller (New York); Henry Geisler (Michigan); Gill Gideon (Tennessee); J.T. Giles (Indiana); F.H. Gilliland (North Dakota); Joe Gillmore (Alabama); John E. Gilroy (Indiana); Lyman V. Ginger (Kentucky); V.F. Goddard (Tennessee); J.L. Goins (Wyoming); LaFayette Golden (Florida) (posthumously); John Grant (Colorado); Lawrence B. Graves (South Carolina); Willard Greim (Colorado); E.F. Grider (Idaho); W.E. Griffith

(Pennsylvania); Larry Grimes (New York); James G. Growney (New Jersey); J. Kenneth Hafner (New York); Robert C. Hall (Washington); Philip J. Hammes (New York); Cyril H. Hancock (Montana); J. Clifford Harper (Alabama); Nelson L. Hartman (Kansas); Kenneth C. Haussner (New York); L.T. Havig (North Dakota); A. Oden Hawes (Oregon); R.G. Hein (Wisconsin); H.A. Hendrickson (Arizona); Salen Herke (Illinois); Donald Hobbs (Idaho); Karl Hoeppner (New York); Bert Holland (Maryland); Louis H. Hollway (Michigan); R.V. Hunkins (South Dakota); Loman F. Hutchins (Utah); H.E. Ilsley (Iowa); A.B. Ingram (California); S.D. Jackson (Tennessee); Hiram W. Jennings (California); C.O. Jett (Tennessee); Sam Jones (Alabama); Robert E. Karlin (New Mexico); Herman F. Keller (Indiana); Irvin A. Keller (Missouri); Frank Kendall (Alabama); W.B. Kenna (Mississippi); H. Jean Kenney (Connecticut); T.H. Kirby (Alabama); Thomas N. Kiyosaki (Hawaii); Willard B. Knowles (California); Grover C. Koffman (Louisiana); Tony Komadina (Arizona); Floyd E. Lay (Florida); H.D. Leberman (Pennsylvania); Doyle Lehman (Indiana); Daryl K. Lien (Wisconsin); Clar Lilevjen (South Dakota); Ray J. Lofton (New Mexico); William G. Lopez (California); Jonathan Lowe (West Virginia); Norman Mansfield (New Jersey); Carl S. Matherly (Tennessee); Vaughn McColey (Kansas); L.H. McCue (Virginia); I. Charles McCullough (Pennsylvania); George Mead (Michigan); Harold A. Meyer (Ohio); George Mills(Michigan); John Milne (New Mexico) (posthumously); D.R. Mitchell (Utah); John E. Molesworth (Maryland); R. Wayne Monfore (South Dakota) (posthumously); U.G. Montgomery (New Mexico); Harry J. Moore (California); E.V. Mortenson (Utah); James E. Moss (Utah); Ted Muncaster (Washington); Ed Nash (Alaska); S.E. Nelson (Tennessee); P.F. Neverman (Wisconsin); E.N. Norgaard (Minnesota); William Osteen (Tennessee); William C. Pace (Virginia); David E. Panebaker (New York); W.E. Parsons (Virginia); Fred J. Patton (Oregon); Dan H. Perdue (West Virginia); H.R. Peterson (Minnesota); L.V. Phillips (Indiana); Frederick H. Pierce (Massachusetts); Robert F. Pierce (Vermont); T.A. Pigott (Oregon); T.J. Poppell (Florida); H.V. Porter (Secretary Emeritus); Lyle T. Quinn (Iowa); R.E. Rawlins (South Dakota); H.R. Richardson (Virginia); John E. Robb (Nevada); John E. Roberts (Wisconsin); Horace H. Rose (Utah); John J.F. Ruddy (Connecticut); William W. Russell (California); Henry E. Rybus (Washington); Bernie Saggau (Iowa); A.A. Schabinger (O.S.F.S.); Harold F. Scott (Rhode Island); Herman L. Scott (Alabama); Walter T. Scott (Montana); C.A. Semler (Michigan); H.R. Shepherd (Missouri); Walter Short (New Jersey); William A. Slade (New Mexico); Andrew J. Smith (New York); B. Floyd Smith (Illinois); Elmer K. Smith (New York); Frank U. Smith (North Dakota); Kenneth E. Smith (New

York); Mary A. Smith (Georgia); M.P. Smith (Mississippi); O.E. Smith (Minnesota); Walter A. Smith (New Hampshire); D.P. Snyder (California); George Speicher (West Virginia); Frank H. Spruiell (Louisiana); Milton F. Sprunger (Illinois); C. Everett Stevens (New York); E.R. Stevens (Kansas); Paul C. Stevens (South Dakota); Richard Stevenson (Utah); Donald F. Stone (Arizona); Harold Swaffield (Connecticut); Harry P. Swain (Ohio); C. Herbert Taylor (Rhode Island); Simon Terrell (North Carolina); E.A. Thomas (Kansas); A.W. Thompson (Michigan); C.C. Thompson (Nebraska); T. Homer Thompson (Georgia) (posthumously); Rollin W. Thompson (New York); Laurence W. Thomson (Colorado); Ray Townsend (New York); R.W. Truscott (Colorado); W. Howard Vanderhoef (New York); O.C. Varner (Iowa); Charles Vettiner (Kentucky); P.M. Vincent (Wisconsin); C.F. Walker (West Virginia); R.M. Walseth (South Dakota); T.H. Waters (Louisiana); R.R. Watson (Iowa); O.L. Webb (Nebraska); Leslie D. Wells (Alaska); Russell J. Welsh (Missouri); C.E. Wetmore (Wisconsin); W.C. Whaley (West Virginia); Claud E. White (Oklahoma); C.W. Whitten (National Federation Past Executive Secretary); Edmund Wicht (Pennsylvania) (posthumously); Sharon Wilch (Colorado); Homer Williams (Idaho); Albert Willis (Illinois); C. Oren Wilson (Utah); F.M. Wilson (New Mexico); Glenn T. Wilson (Colorado); Werner Witte (Wisconsin); D.E. Wolgast (Kansas); R.H. Woollin (Montana); James F. Woodall (Georgia); and W.H. Yarbrough (Tennessee).

SPECIAL AWARDS

Individuals who have provided outstanding service to interscholastic athletics may receive National Federation citations at appropriate functions sponsored by the recipients' home state high school associations. The awards may be presented during statewide meetings, state tournaments and other similar activities which provide a suitable setting for recognizing high accomplishment. Services for which such honors would be forthcoming are not specifically designated. The procedure makes it possible to recognize outstanding contributions in such areas as rules committee work and leadership in the national program for interscholastic athletics. The following individuals have received special citations:

Kermit Anderson, Football and Basketball (Minnesota)

Kenneth Baldwin, National Coaches Day (National Sporting Goods Co.)

Ray C. Ball, Olympic Track (Colorado)

Frank Barhydt, Visual Aids (Calvin Productions)

Arch Billmire, Cooperative Program
(Arch Billmire, Inc.)

Elmer Blasco, Service
(National Sporting Goods Co.)

Dr. Carl Blyth, Research
(NOCSAE)

Jack Brennan, Service
(Wilson Sporting Goods Co.)

Howard J. Bruns,
Cooperative Program
(Sporting Goods
Manufacturers Assn.)

Richard Case, Baseball
(Babe Ruth Baseball)

Dr. Kenneth Clarke,
Injury Studies (Illinois)

Steve Combs, Wrestling
(U.S. Wrestling Assn.)

C. Carson Conrad, Service
(President's Council on
Physical Fitness and Sports)

Claudia Dodson, ABAUSA
(Virginia)

Wayne Duke, Cooperative Program
(Big Ten Conference)

John Erickson, Emphasizing Moral
& Spiritual Values in Athletics
(Fellowship of Christian
Athletes)

Harry Fitzhugh, United States
Gymnastics Federation (Illinois)

James Flynn, Publications &
Publicity (Illinois)

Paul W. Francis, Cooperative
Program (IAABO)

Allan Godfrey, NCAA Ice
Hockey (Minnesota)

James G. Growney, USOC
(New Jersey)

J. Kenneth Hafner, Injury Studies
(New York)

Thomas Hansen, National
Legislation (NCAA)

J. Clifford Harper, Visual Aids
(Alabama)

David Hartman,
Cooperative Program
(ABC Television)

Dr. Voigt Hodgson, Research
(NOCSAE)

Doug Huff, Records
(West Virginia)

Fred Jacoby, Cooperative Program
(Southwest Athletic Conference)

Thomas W. Jernstedt,
Cooperative Program
(NCAA)

George Killian, Cooperative
Program (NJCAA)

Bowie Kuhn, Baseball
(Major League Baseball)

Floyd E. Lay, ABAUSA
(Florida)

Faye O'Dell, Motivating
Athletic Administrators
& Coaches
(Oklahoma)

James Riley, Olympic Volleyball
(Nebraska)

John Roberts, Olympic Wrestling
(Wisconsin)

Patricia Roy, Olympic Swimming
(Indiana)

Michael Scott, Federal Legislation
(Washington, D.C.)

J. Dallas Shirley, Basketball
(Collegiate Athletics)

Dr. Ed Steitz, Basketball
(National Basketball Committee)

Wanda May Vinson, Student
Leadership (Kansas)

Sharon Wilch, Olympic Girls
Gymnastics (Colorado)

Homer Williams, Competition
Committee (Idaho)

FOOTBALL PROGRAM AWARDS

The Executive Committee annually recognizes service to the National Federation Football Rules Committee by those who have made outstanding contributions in this area. This award is based upon the length of service to the football committee and general contributions to the game. Recipients are presented an appropriate certificate which is laminated in an attractive manner. Those who have received the award are individuals who have initiated new procedures in administering the rules; who have contributed to publications program; who have developed new ideas for presentation of rules material; who have developed new methods of training officials; or who have represented their state high school association or parent organization with faithfulness and integrity.

Awards for outstanding services in this field have been presented in connection with annual meetings of the National Football Committee to the following men: John Adams (NCAA); C.B. Allen (Mississippi); Kermit Anderson (Minnesota); L.C. Ansorge (Wisconsin); David C. Arnold (National Federation); L.L. Astroth (Illinois); Bron Bacevich (Ohio); Ray C. Ball (Colorado); Charles Ballen (Mississippi); Sammy Bartling (Mississippi); Kurt Beyer (New York); Hobart Bolerjack (N.J.C.A.A.); A.J. Bowie (Arizona); Gernon Brown (Louisiana); S.F. Burke (Georgia); Allen W.

Bush (Michigan); James Cheffers (California); Buford L. Clary (South Carolina); Frederick L. Dafler (Ohio); Jesse Day (Iowa); H.R. Dieterich (Missouri); A.O. Duer (N.A.I.A.); R.L. Duncan (New Jersey); Stephen Epler (6-man Chm.); Dave Evans (South Dakota); Prior Evans (Arkansas); Clifford B. Fagan (National Federation); R.S. Firebaugh (Illinois); William Fislin (Washington); Kenneth Fowell (Montana); Thomas E. Frederick (National Federation); Dick Fredricks (Wisconsin); W.R. Fugitt (West Virginia) (posthumously); Al Genetti (Rhode Island); Norm Geske (Illinois); Gill Gideon (Tennessee); Earl S. Gillespie (Virginia); Lyman Ginger (Kentucky); Sidney R. Grande (Arizona); Lawrence B. Graves (South Carolina); Lawrence Grimes (New York); James G. Growney (New Jersey); Jerry Hall (Arkansas); R.C. Hall (Washington); J.C. Harper (Alabama); Nelson Hartman (Kansas); A.O. Hawes (Oregon); Everett Hebel (New Jersey); Theo J. Heap (N.J.C.A.A.); Leo K. Higbie (Oklahoma); R.S. Hinshaw (Indiana); Clair Houston (Missouri); Les Irish (Montana); S.D. Jackson (Tennessee); Herman F. Keller (Indiana); J.O. Keller (Missouri); Willard Knowles (California); Carl Kopelk (Kansas); Floyd Lay (Florida); Weldon Lewis (Oregon); William Macomber (Maine); F.P. Maguire (Pennsylvania); Ralph Martinson (Hawaii); V.E. McColey (Kansas); I. Charles McCullough (Pennsylvania); Ernest McDaniel (Arkansas); James P. McGeough (Rhode Island); E.F. McLaughlin (Rhode Island) (posthumously); L.L. McLucas (Florida); Edgar McNabb (Kentucky); Phillip Mealey (Maine); Harold Meyer (Ohio); Jack W. Miles (Missouri); U.G. Montgomery (New Mexico); Elmer Morrow (Georgia); Dave Nelson (NCAA); Vern L. Norris (Michigan); Maynard O'Hara (Mississippi); George O'Kelly (Georgia); William Pace (Virginia); L.J. Perry (North Carolina); T.A. Pigott (Oregon); H.V. Porter (Secretary Emeritus); Webb Porter (Tennessee); Lyle Quinn (Iowa); Horace H. Rose (Utah); L.S. Russell (New York); William W. Russell (California); Edward J. Ryan (Oregon); Henry E. Rybus (Washington); Bernie Saggau (Iowa); Sidney Scarborough (Georgia); A.A. Schabinger (O.S.F.S.); Richard C. Shafer (National Federation); Richard Schindler (North Dakota); Carl Schroeder (Ohio); Herman L. Scott (Alabama); H.E. Semler (Maryland); Clifford Shaw (Arkansas); Walter Smith (New Hampshire); Frank Spruiell (Louisiana); M.F. Sprunger (Illinois); Carnie Smith (N.A.I.A.); Reed Swenson (N.J.C.A.A.); E.A. Thomas (Kansas); C.C. Thompson (Nebraska); Patrick Tork (West Virginia); Woodrow Turner (Louisiana); E. William Vickroy (N.A.I.A.); John Waldorf (N.C.A.A.); R.M. Walseth (South Dakota); Frank Waters (N.A.I.A.); and O.L. Webb (Nebraska).

SPORTS AWARDS

BASEBALL

David C. Arnold
(National Federation)
Bob Brian (California)
Gene Bunnelle (Colorado)
Earl Gillespie (Virginia)
John Hardman (Washington)
John Hilsenteger (Oregon)
Bailey Marshall (Texas)

BASKETBALL

David C. Arnold
(National Federation)
Gill Gideon (Tennessee)
Floyd E. Lay (Florida)
Vern L. Norris (Michigan)
Bernie Saggau (Iowa)
Virginia Whitaker (New Jersey)

FIELD HOCKEY

Evelyn McCullough (Pennsylvania)

GYMNASTICS — BOYS

Fred Bellmar (California)
John Hinds, Jr. (Indiana)
Bert Lark (Vermont)
Edward Tribby (Oregon)

GYMNASTICS — GIRLS

Eleanor Buzalsky (Montana)
Lenette Calvin (Alabama)
Lucia Norwood (Georgia)
Betty Jo Patsel (Virginia)
Dolores Paulson (North Dakota)

SOCCER

Ernie Feibusch (California)
Ted Kirchhoefer (Missouri)
Roy Schleicher (New Jersey)
Ralph Signaigo (Missouri)
Robert Sims (Georgia)
Robert Springer (New York)

SOFTBALL

Bill Self (Oklahoma)

SWIMMING

Roger Bell (New York)
Al Bush (Michigan)
Joanne Dobrowolski (Wyoming)
Charlie Dyer (Texas)
Robert Erickson (Minnesota)
Glenn Kaye (Florida)
Dennis McGinley (Pennsylvania)
Jack Roberts (National Federation)
Dave Robertson (Illinois)
Kane Waggoner (California)

TRACK AND FIELD

Dick Ault (Missouri)
Orval J. Bies (Minnesota)
Mary Jo Blair (New Jersey)
Margaret Carden (Tennessee)
Joette Creighton (New Mexico)
Karyn Cribley (Michigan)
Fred Dafler (Ohio)
Cassandra Donovan (New Hampshire)
Al Doyle (New York)
John Klement (Wisconsin)
Karen Kuhn (Wisconsin)
Gene Littler (New Jersey)
Jack Miles (Missouri)
U. G. Montgomery (New Mexico)
William W. Russell (California)
Edward Ryan (Oregon)
Frank Spruiell (Louisiana)

VOLLEYBALL

Dolores Billhardt (Ohio)
Jan Briggs (Texas)
Geraldine Critchley (Idaho)
Ann Dustin (Wisconsin)
Ernest Holdredge (Pennsylvania)
Fritz McGinness (Kansas)
Kristy Miskovsky (National Federation)
Bonnie Northcutt (Texas)
James Riley (Nebraska)

WRESTLING

Buford Beck (Montana)
Gene Cerino (Washington)
Finn Eriksen (Iowa)
Charles Harris (Virginia)
David Harty (Iowa)
Frank Huelskamp (Minnesota)
Frank Kurtenbach (South Dakota)
Lonnie Lowery (Michigan)
John Roberts (Wisconsin)
Mike Schibanoff (New Jersey)
Marion Tree (Utah)
George Walker (Oklahoma)
Dick Williams (North Carolina)

MUSIC AWARDS

Nelson G. Patrick (Texas)

SPEECH AND DEBATE AWARDS

Keith E. Akins (Kansas)
H. David Fry (Illinois)

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC DIRECTORS CITATIONS

Attractive citations in recognition of noteworthy contributions to interscholastic athletics are presented annually by the National Federation to selected high school directors of athletics. No attempt is made to identify the **most** outstanding administrator. The intent of this award is to bring recognition to a number of deserving individuals who are representative of the outstanding people in the profession. The following people have been so recognized since 1971:

Ivan Albright (Indiana)
William C. Allen (Mississippi)
Chic Anderson (Illinois)
Gwendlyn Armitage (Pennsylvania)
Robert F. Barrett (Massachussetts)
Garry Berry (Colorado)
Anthony Bocchieri (New Jersey)
Sherwin B. Bowser (Ohio)
Roger Bunce (New York)
Jack Burrell (Washington)
Bob Carmichael (Indiana)
Don Clarkson (California)
Gil Cloud (Oklahoma)
Robert L. Conklin (Colorado)
John K. Cotton (Michigan)
Ron Davis (California)
Jim Dutcher (Montana)
Charles Dyer (Texas)
James K. Edens (North Carolina)
Warren Emery (Delaware)
Finn B. Eriksen (Iowa)
Joseph J. Fontana (Connecticut)
Harry W. Geldien (Wyoming)
Harley Graf (Wisconsin)
James W. Graham (Indiana)
Chuck Haines (Texas)
Tom Hallstrom (Nebraska)
David E. Harr (Pennsylvania)
Bill Haubrich (New Hampshire)
Richard Hendrickson (Arkansas)
Richard A. Hill (Minnesota)
Andy Hopkins (Kentucky)
Maxwell Ivey (Georgia)
Rev. Harry Jansing (Kentucky)
Ben Jones (Pennsylvania)
Richard E. Karlgaard (North Dakota)
John Klement (Wisconsin)
Tony Lema (Missouri)
Walter E. Lindquist (Washington)
E.C. Littler (New Jersey)
Richard Maher (Michigan)
Ralph Martinson (Hawaii)
Paul McCall (Oregon)
Bruce E. Miller (Nevada)
William Miller (Nebraska)
Gilbert E. Miranda (New Mexico)
John E. Morris (North Carolina)
Arthur R. Newcomer (Kansas)
Ken Olson (Illinois)
James M. Omps (Virginia)
Steve Oracko (Illinois)
Reese Pollard (Kansas)
W.O. Pottenger (Missouri)
Jerry Schoonover (Ohio)
Mel Schwarts (Colorado)
Otis Sennett (New York)
Ted Server (Indiana)
Don Snyder (Minnesota)
Don Sparks (Missouri)
A.J. Stolfa (Iowa)
Harold Sweet (Iowa)
Wayne F. Taylor (Florida)
William Todd (Tennessee)
Barbara Twardus (Washington)
Arlene Wagner (Michigan)
Raymond A. Wainwright (Georgia)
Rex Werner (Ohio)
Robert L. Wissel (Nebraska)
Les Wright (Indiana)
Paul Young (Kentucky)
John C. Youngblood (Virginia)
Larry Zaborowski (California)
Nick Zona (New York)

OPTIONAL LIMITATIONS BY STATE

	BASEBALL			BASKETBALL		FOOTBALL			TRACK AND FIELD		
STATES	Protests Recognized	10-run rule	Suspended games permitted	Games permitted	Summer competition	Spring football (days)	Early season cond. period (days)	No. of games permitted	Discus throw included	Javelin included	Inter. hurdles incl.
Alabama			X	20		18	30	10	X		X
Alaska				25				8	X		X
Arizona			X	20		15	18-20	10	X		X
Arkansas		X	X	22-28			19	10	X		X
California											
Colorado			X	18			5	10	X		X (low)
Connecticut			X	20		15	5	10	X	X	X
Delaware	X		X	20	X		3	10	X		X
Dist. of Col.	X	X	X	18	X	10	5	10	X		X
Florida		X	X	22	X	20	8	10	X		X
Georgia	X			20		28	X	10	X		X
Hawaii	X	X	X		X	10		11	X		X
Idaho			X	20	X		4	10	X		X
Illinois		X	X	18-21	X				X		
Indiana		X	X	18-20			3	10	X		
Iowa		X	X	18			3	9	X		
Kansas		X	X	14	X		5	9	X	X	X
Kentucky		X		24-30	X		10		X		X (low)
Louisiana			X	48B-36G		15	3	10	X	X	
Maine				18				9	X	X	X
Maryland				20	X			10	X		X
Massachusetts	X		X	20	X			10	X	X	X
Michigan		X	X	20			7	9	X		X (low)
Minnesota		X		18-20	X		5	9	X		X
Mississippi		X	X	22 or 28	X	20	5	10	X		
Missouri	X	X	X	16	X		3	10	X		X
Montana				18B-18G			15		X	X	X
Nebraska		X		16			2	9	X		X
Nevada			X	20			5	9	X		X (low)
New Hampshire	X		X	18			5	10	X	X	X
New Jersey				26	X			9	X	X	X
New Mexico	X	X	X	22	X		5	10	X	X	X
New York	X			20			5	10	X		X
North Carolina	X		X	20	X		6	10	X		X
North Dakota		X		18	X		3	9	X	X	X
Ohio			X	20	X		4	10	X		X (low)
Oklahoma		X	X	20 or 18	X		3	10	X		X
Oregon		X		20	X			9	X	X	X
Pennsylvania		X	X	Unlimited	X				X	X	X
Rhode Island	X		X		X				X	X	X
South Carolina	X	X	X	24	X	Unl.	3	11	X		X
South Dakota				18			3	9	X		X
Tennessee		X	X	28	X	15	3	11	X		X
Texas		X	X	30		21	8	10	X		X
Utah	X	X	X	20			6	9	X	X	X
Vermont	X		X	20	X		6	9	X	X	X
Virginia				20			5	10	X		X
Washington			X	20			14	10	X	X	
West Virginia		X	X	20	X		9	10	X		X (low)
Wisconsin	X		X	18	X		3	10	X		X
Wyoming				16 or 18	X		3	8 or 9	X		X

STATE SPONSORED COMPETITION

NONATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

STATES	Supervise Programs	Academic	Commercial	Debate	Declamation	Music	Student Council	Cheerleading	Journalism	Drama	Science Fair	Chess
Alabama								X				
Alaska	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Arizona	X			X		X				X		X
Arkansas	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
California												
Colorado	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Connecticut	X	X		X		X	X			X		
Delaware												
Dist. of Col.												
Florida	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hawaii												
Idaho	X			X	X	X				X		
Illinois	X	X		X	X	X	X			X		X
Indiana												
Iowa												
Kansas	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Kentucky												
Louisiana												
Maine	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	
Maryland												
Massachusetts												
Michigan												
Minnesota	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Mississippi	X			X	X	X						
Missouri	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Montana	X			X	X	X				X		
Nebraska	X			X	X	X			X	X		
Nevada	X						X					
New Hampshire												
New Jersey												
New Mexico	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
New York												
North Carolina												
North Dakota	X			X	X	X		X		X		
Ohio												
Oklahoma	X			X	X	X				X		
Oregon	X			X		X						
Pennsylvania												
Rhode Island												
South Carolina												
South Dakota	X			X	X	X	X		X	X		
Tennessee												
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Utah	X			X		X				X		
Vermont	X			X		X	X	X		X	X	X
Virginia	X	X		X	X			X		X	X	
Washington	X			X		X						
West Virginia	X					X		X				
Wisconsin												
Wyoming	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

States Which Determine State Championships In Boys and Girls Sports	Archery	Badminton	Baseball	Basketball	Bowling	Cross Country	Curling	Decathlon/Pentathlon	Field Hockey	Fencing	Football	Golf	Gymnastics	Ice Hockey	Indoor Track	Skiing	Soccer	Softball	Swimming	Tennis	Track	Volleyball	Wrestling
Alabama			B	B G		B G		B G			B	B G	G		B G				B G	B G	B G	G	B
Alaska				B G		B G							G	B		B G			B G		B G	G	B
Arizona	G	G	B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G					G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Arkansas			B	B G		B G		B G			B	B G	G						B G	B G	B G	G	
California				B G																	B G	G	B
Colorado			B	B G		B G					B	B	B G	B		B G	B G		B G	B G	B G	G	B
Connecticut			B	B G		B G		B G	G		B	B	G	B	B		B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Delaware			B	B G		B G			G		B	B					B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
District of Columbia			B	B G		B G					B	G			B G		B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Florida			B	B G		B G		B G			B	B G					B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Georgia			B	B G		B					B	B G	B G				B		B G	B G	B G		B
Hawaii			B	B G	B G	B G						B G					B G	G	B G	B G	B G	B G	B
Idaho				B G		B G					B	B G								B G	B G	G	B
Illinois		G	B	B G	G	B G					B	B G	B G				B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Indiana			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G						B G	B G	B G	G	B
Iowa			B	B G	B G	B G			G		B	B G	G					G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Kansas			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G					G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Kentucky			B	B G		B G				B G	B	B G	B G				B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Louisiana			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G		B G			G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Maine			B	B G		B G			G		B	B G	G	B	B G	B G	B G	G	B G	B G	B G		B
Maryland			B	B G		B G			G		B	B G			B G		B	G		B G	B G	G	B
Massachusetts			B G	B G		B G			G			B G	B G	B	B G	B G	B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Michigan			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G	B		B G	B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Minnesota			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G	B		B G	B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Mississippi			B	B G		B G					B	B								B G	B G		
Missouri			B	B G		B G					B	B G					B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

States Which Determine State Championships In Boys and Girls Sports	Archery	Badminton	Baseball	Basketball	Bowling	Cross Country	Curling	Decathlon/Pentathlon	Field Hockey	Fencing	Football	Golf	Gymnastics	Ice Hockey	Indoor Track	Skiing	Soccer	Softball	Swimming	Tennis	Track	Volleyball	Wrestling
Montana				B G		B G					B	B G	B G						B G	B G	B G	G	B
Nebraska			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G						B G	B G	B G	G	B
Nevada			B	B G		B G					B	B G						G		B G	B G	G	B
New Hampshire			B	B G		B G		B G	G		B	B		B	B G	B G	B G	G		B G	B G	G	B
New Jersey			B	B G	B G	B G			G	B G		B	B G	B	B G		B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
New Mexico			B	B G		B G					B	B G	B G				B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
New York	B G		B	B G	B G	B G		G	G			B	B G	B	B G	B G	B G		B G	B G	B G		B
North Carolina			B	B G		B G					B	B					B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
North Dakota			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G	B					B G	B G	B G		B
Ohio			B	B G		B G			G		B	B	B G	B			B	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Oklahoma			B	B G		B G					B	B G						G	B G	B G	B G	B G	B
Oregon			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G				B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
Pennsylvania			B	B G		B G			G			B G	B G				B	G	B G	B G	B G	B G	B
Rhode Island			B	B G		B G			G		B	B	G	B	B		B	G	B	B G	B G	G	B
South Carolina			B	B G		B G					B	B					B	G		B G	B G	G	B
South Dakota				B G		B G					B	B G	G							B G	B G	G	B
Tennessee			B	B G		B G		B G			B	B G						G		B G	B G	G	B
Texas			B	B G		B G					B	B G					B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	
Utah			B	B G		B G					B	B	G				B		B G	B G	B G	G	B
Vermont			B	B G		B G			G		B	B G	G	B		B G	B G	G		B G	B G		B
Virginia			B	B G		B G			G		B	B	B G		B G		B G	G		B G	B G	G	B
Washington			B	B G		B G					B	B	G				B G	G	B G	B G	B G	G	B
West Virginia			B	B G		B G					B	B						G		B G	B G	G	B
Wisconsin			B	B G		B G					B	B G	G	B			B G	G	B G	B G	B G	B G	B
Wyoming				B G		B G					B	B G	B G			B G			B G	B G	B G	G	B

1983 SPORTS PARTICIPATION SURVEY

Compiled By

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

Based on Competition at the Interscholastic Level in 1982-83 School Year

(See Note at End of Survey)

	BOYS		GIRLS	
	Number of Schools	Number of Participants	Number of Schools	Number of Participants
ARCHERY	12	131	24	257
BADMINTON	*151	2,820	*469	8,588
BASEBALL	13,380	409,970		**590
BASKETBALL	16,930	514,791	16,417	401,511
BOWLING	565	7,677	530	6,798
CANOEING	14	179	8	143
CREW	5	204	2	31
CROSS COUNTRY	9,581	165,114	7,722	93,788
DECATHLON	97	260	2	2
DRILL TEAM	*219	1,938	*367	5,291
FENCING	38	700	37	517
FIELD HOCKEY			1,590	51,076
FOOTBALL—11-man	13,174	901,150		
9-man	317	7,746		
8-man	519	13,468		
6-man	76	1,416		
GOLF	*9,062	115,187	*3,250	35,281
GYMNASTICS	550	9,325	2,497	45,736
HEPTATHLON			30	109
ICE HOCKEY	823	23,970		**49
JUDO	17	234	1	7
LACROSSE	272	15,777	161	6,365
PENTATHLON			41	60
RIFLERY	*205	2,740	*112	645
SKIING (Downhill)	378	6,706	372	4,635
(Cross Country)	196	2,468	200	1,978
SOCCER	4,454	162,504	2,030	**57,921
SOFTBALL (Fast Pitch)			7,528	188,801
SOFTBALL (Slow Pitch)			1,506	30,714
SWIMMING & DIVING	3,650	76,657	3,497	76,261
TENNIS	*8,691	126,458	*8,271	120,869
TRACK & FIELD (Indoor)	1,156	33,724	764	15,993
TRACK & FIELD (Outdoor)	14,414	475,229	13,957	355,652
VOLLEYBALL	459	8,991	11,479	269,049
WATER POLO	368	8,675	52	1,137
WEIGHT LIFTING	154	4,768	8	103
WRESTLING	8,272	254,581		**8

*Includes some co-educational teams

**Includes girls playing on boys' teams

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS
SUMMARY
1982-83 SPORTS PARTICIPATION SURVEY

TEN MOST POPULAR BOYS SPORTS

Schools	
1. Basketball	16,930
2. Track & Field (Outdoor)	14,414
3. Football	14,086
4. Baseball	13,380
5. Cross Country	9,581
6. Golf	9,062
7. Tennis	8,691
8. Wrestling	8,272
9. Soccer	4,454
10. Swimming & Diving	3,650

Participants	
1. Football*	923,780
2. Basketball	514,791
3. Track & Field (Outdoor)	475,229
4. Baseball	409,970
5. Wrestling***	254,581
6. Cross Country	165,114
7. Soccer	162,504
8. Tennis	126,458
9. Golf	115,187
10. Swimming & Diving	76,657

TEN MOST POPULAR GIRLS SPORTS

Schools	
1. Basketball	16,417
2. Track & Field (Outdoor)	13,957
3. Volleyball	11,479
4. Tennis	8,271
5. Cross Country)	7,722
6. Softball (Fast Pitch)	7,528
7. Swimming & Diving	3,497
8. Golf	3,250
9. Gymnastics	2,497
10. Soccer	2,030

Participants	
1. Basketball	401,511
2. Track & Field (Outdoor)	355,652
3. Volleyball	269,049
4. Softball (Fast Pitch)	188,801
5. Tennis	120,869
6. Cross Country	93,788
7. Swimming & Diving	76,261
8. Soccer	57,921
9. Field Hockey	51,076
10. Gymnastics	45,736

SPORTS PARTICIPATION SURVEY TOTALS

Year	Boy Participants
1971	3,666,917
1972-73	3,770,621
1973-74	4,070,125
1975-76	4,109,021
1977-78	4,367,442
1978-79	3,709,512
1979-80	3,517,829
1980-81	3,503,124
1981-82	3,409,081
1982-83	3,355,558

Year	Girl Participants
1971	294,015
1972-73	817,073
1973-74	1,300,169
1975-76	1,645,039
1977-78	2,083,040
1978-79	1,854,400
1979-80	1,750,264
1980-81	1,853,789
1981-82	1,810,671
1982-83	1,779,972

BOYS PARTICIPATION

STATE	Baseball		Basketball		Cross Country		Football 11-Man	
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA	340	6,406	389	8,456	74	649	361	16,225
ALASKA			89	1,786	72	772	15	1,052
ARIZONA	133	5,434	146	5,027	99	1,562	125	11,297
ARKANSAS	189	3,686	399	8,690	62	310	210	9,601
CALIFORNIA	1,003	34,528	1,027	36,490	850	17,170	**843	80,060
COLORADO	192	5,952	260	10,400	128	2,560	193	11,580
CONNECTICUT	180	5,958	180	4,752	164	2,713	127	7,656
DELAWARE	39	1,292	40	1,267	30	493	37	2,485
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	13	350	15	480	9	225	14	725
FLORIDA	398	10,622	432	12,215	282	3,404	356	31,918
GEORGIA	315	8,614	338	11,164	173	2,378	308	26,765
HAWAII	51	1,474	53	1,521	48	732	45	3,378
IDAHO	47	1,305	125	3,641	51	687	108	6,005
ILLINOIS	614	21,050	731	26,661	401	8,266	535	45,834
INDIANA	391	12,450	396	13,855	384	5,940	318	23,000
IOWA	486	12,546	492	15,238	243	2,900	432	24,516
KANSAS	64	2,113	370	1,067	194	2,361	286	14,148
KENTUCKY	272	5,440	284	5,680	158	2,290	201	7,005
LOUISIANA	284	7,100	412	11,516	127	1,440	278	12,510
MAINE	132	2,508	136	4,760	125	1,125	61	2,440
MARYLAND	153	4,605	153	4,599	124	2,062	144	11,170
MASSACHUSETTS	319	11,135	328	11,254	270	4,785	260	18,099
MICHIGAN	638	22,357	706	25,442	488	7,828	635	48,191
MINNESOTA	375	9,953	496	12,855	228	3,645	364	20,660
MISSISSIPPI	219	4,645	272	5,191	39	396	**245	10,940
MISSOURI	369	9,742	556	17,767	221	4,307	327	22,909
MONTANA			182	4,685	72	926	76	4,557
NEBRASKA	30	1,081	367	9,376	139	1,495	201	8,663
NEVADA	43	1,194	61	1,840	31	600	49	3,700
NEW HAMPSHIRE	83	2,500	83	2,600	50	1,200	33	1,800
NEW JERSEY	383	16,237	388	13,139	321	6,346	349	27,044
NEW MEXICO	75	2,043	126	3,602	60	1,055	88	4,967
NEW YORK	740	25,203	754	23,619	543	10,368	571	41,523
NORTH CAROLINA	329	9,182	336	9,764	162	2,640	320	22,508
NORTH DAKOTA	40	636	237	4,986	41	406	58	2,863
OHIO	756	21,145	804	18,829	624	8,853	727	38,418
OKLAHOMA	399	8,398	489	10,269	95	1,116	278	14,089
OREGON	205	9,225	251	9,036	185	2,775	194	12,610
PENNSYLVANIA	572	17,900	644	19,150	427	7,695	560	41,020
RHODE ISLAND	44	1,298	44	1,132	36	754	40	1,890
SOUTH CAROLINA	195	4,615	209	6,316	58	832	204	16,957
SOUTH DAKOTA			204	5,284	103	1,045	71	3,814
TENNESSEE	307	7,368	350	9,800	133	931	303	19,848
TEXAS	747	38,385	1,140	55,350	571	19,550	959	77,505
UTAH	86	2,191	99	3,049	69	1,153	82	6,394
VERMONT	44	1,313	48	1,378	31	427	18	1,306
VIRGINIA	276	8,280	286	8,550	193	2,895	271	21,680
WASHINGTON	281	8,078	341	10,779	225	4,915	281	19,008
WEST VIRGINIA	149	3,140	167	4,919	58	864	149	8,577
WISCONSIN	380	9,293	422	13,715	287	5,023	402	28,140
WYOMING			73	1,850	23	250	62	2,100

STATE	Football 8-Man Schools	Football 8-Man Particip.	Golf Schools	Golf Particip.	Gymnastics Schools	Gymnastics Particip.	Ice Hockey Schools	Ice Hockey Particip.
ALABAMA			101	756				
ALASKA					1	5	15	447
ARIZONA	20	560	76	957	11	90		
ARKANSAS			94	565	5	20		
CALIFORNIA	**62	1,278	485	5,993	43	1,054		
COLORADO	28	784	96	1,152	36	900	14	196
CONNECTICUT			170	2,045			47	1,120
DELAWARE			23	255	1	10	1	20
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
FLORIDA			264	2,169				
GEORGIA			123	1,890	11	156		
HAWAII			41	280	2	9		
IDAHO	10	285	**45	662				
ILLINOIS			356	6,166	57	1,707	4	200
INDIANA			352	4,300	15	245		
IOWA			356	5,042				
KANSAS	83	1,615	182	2,730	11	146		
KENTUCKY			180	1,635	10	200		
LOUISIANA			207	1,449	19	228		
MAINE			70	450			17	340
MARYLAND			105	918	24	282		
MASSACHUSETTS			208	2,697	31	491	208	7,325
MICHIGAN			444	5,787	5	79	94	2,027
MINNESOTA			274	3,922	20	638	148	4,898
MISSISSIPPI			58	408				
MISSOURI	5	105	185	2,488	8	130		
MONTANA	54	2,008	46	511	16	181		
NEBRASKA	144	4,786	152	1,997	21	181		
NEVADA	6	100	29	305				
NEW HAMPSHIRE			30	350	5	50	22	660
NEW JERSEY			242	3,080	29	402	30	943
NEW MEXICO			45	464	12	90		
NEW YORK			455	5,502	48	790	80	2,055
NORTH CAROLINA			226	2,566				
NORTH DAKOTA			69	843			13	340
OHIO			597	7,009	32	161	39	830
OKLAHOMA	46	910	136	1,224				
OREGON	34	510	112	896				
PENNSYLVANIA			384	4,230	26	408	14	405
RHODE ISLAND			33	372			27	788
SOUTH CAROLINA			118	1,183				
SOUTH DAKOTA			46	529				
TENNESSEE			200	2,220				
TEXAS			870	17,395				
UTAH			59	793				
VERMONT			20	206			15	326
VIRGINIA			193	1,930	21	210		
WASHINGTON	27	527	150	1,786	12	222		
WEST VIRGINIA			90	925				
WISCONSIN			265	3,975	14	210	35	1,050
WYOMING			20	200	4	30		

STATE	Skiing-Downhill		Soccer		Swimming & Diving		Tennis	
	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA			30	917	19	165	116	1,014
ALASKA			5	246	21	309	6	122
ARIZONA			28	940	38	919	88	1,482
ARKANSAS			7	165	17	255	118	945
CALIFORNIA	21	582	633	22,766	509	11,882	735	14,488
COLORADO	8	96	66	1,650	84	2,520	93	1,674
CONNECTICUT			161	5,924	81	1,860	137	1,650
DELAWARE			30	1,273	16	303	26	355
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			5	125	7	250	11	165
FLORIDA			262	7,563	204	2,970	287	2,568
GEORGIA			112	4,222	52	595	297	3,027
HAWAII			35	789	30	364	46	511
IDAHO							*39	569
ILLINOIS			166	9,245	149	4,421	279	5,614
INDIANA					169	4,100	277	4,600
IOWA					55	1,242	110	1,596
KANSAS			13	472	28	240	125	1,669
KENTUCKY			**53	1,305	25	305	173	1,720
LOUISIANA			12	134	33	335	138	828
MAINE	35	420	101	3,030	30	450	61	671
MARYLAND			145	5,477	31	724	138	1,774
MASSACHUSETTS	39	791	256	10,373	86	1,600	215	2,850
MICHIGAN	76	1,107	114	3,525	230	5,489	342	6,192
MINNESOTA	42	843	66	3,712	110	2,355	155	3,049
MISSISSIPPI			**25	578			104	800
MISSOURI			81	3,240	52	1,381	154	2,658
MONTANA					15	188	31	453
NEBRASKA					32	600	43	532
NEVADA	12	200	20	650	20	150	22	200
NEW HAMPSHIRE	32	550	62	2,000			35	350
NEW JERSEY	15	197	340	15,167	118	2,129	301	4,381
NEW MEXICO			25	664	23	333	45	492
NEW YORK	74	1,521	558	24,080	264	6,338	518	8,170
NORTH CAROLINA			84	2,392	38	585	242	3,190
NORTH DAKOTA					9	183	22	281
OHIO			213	6,754	192	2,978	441	6,527
OKLAHOMA					45	576	108	1,104
OREGON			70	2,100	68	1,020	115	920
PENNSYLVANIA			238	7,955	201	4,560	338	5,005
RHODE ISLAND			41	1,389	15	373	33	503
SOUTH CAROLINA			58	1,978			116	1,349
SOUTH DAKOTA							19	298
TENNESSEE							199	3,582
TEXAS					237	4,451	1,042	16,014
UTAH			40	1,136	38	875	72	927
VERMONT	17	249	42	1,338			13	151
VIRGINIA			134	3,350	41	820	222	2,220
WASHINGTON			115	3,699	94	2,251	201	3,147
WEST VIRGINIA			8	181	2	23	71	741
WISCONSIN					97	2,910	161	3,220
WYOMING	7	150			25	300	11	110

STATE	Track & Field Indoor Schools	Track & Field Indoor Particip.	Track & Field Outdoor Schools	Track & Field Outdoor Particip.	Volleyball Schools	Volleyball Particip.	Wrestling Schools	Wrestling Particip.
ALABAMA	72	881	208	3,598	11	135	48	1,014
ALASKA			38	608	18	142	58	837
ARIZONA	137	5,802					122	4,564
ARKANSAS	30	210	276	5,522				
CALIFORNIA			965	41,401	113	3,725	650	20,777
COLORADO			250	10,000			202	7,676
CONNECTICUT	54	2,036	167	6,391			84	2,466
DELAWARE	6	167	31	1,202	1	25	34	961
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12	501	12	682			5	125
FLORIDA			347	9,785			206	5,791
GEORGIA			312	9,414			172	4,646
HAWAII			51	1,867	36	520	39	1,095
IDAHO			123	3,237			81	2,303
ILLINOIS	1	41	598	22,579			378	15,904
INDIANA			386	13,000			312	10,100
IOWA			477	13,805			319	9,297
KANSAS			375	9,679			164	4,691
KENTUCKY			213	3,723			58	1,102
LOUISIANA			352	7,040			42	560
MAINE	35	630	111	3,441			44	792
MARYLAND	95	2,270	137	4,819			133	3,928
MASSACHUSETTS	135	4,465	248	10,430			114	3,160
MICHIGAN			653	24,813			424	12,743
MINNESOTA			419	11,467			329	8,129
MISSISSIPPI			206	3,825	2	35	1	11
MISSOURI			419	14,792	6	92	164	6,376
MONTANA			182	3,335				
NEBRASKA			364	8,322			196	4,242
NEVADA			58	1,500			37	1,040
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	400	45	2,000			15	450
NEW JERSEY	163	5,476	343	13,820			322	11,452
NEW MEXICO			123	3,214			44	1,416
NEW YORK	230	6,915	589	22,882	81	1,599	516	17,561
NORTH CAROLINA	41	553	284	11,002			207	6,045
NORTH DAKOTA			201	3,071			64	1,406
OHIO			751	25,635			567	18,954
OKLAHOMA			328	5,078	56	504	138	2,836
OREGON			240	12,000			170	4,250
PENNSYLVANIA			503	20,000	90	1,534	491	15,980
RHODE ISLAND	18	771	39	1,830			30	1,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	9	181	6,335			77	2,363
SOUTH DAKOTA			204	4,926			97	2,326
TENNESSEE			198	6,138			92	2,583
TEXAS			1,124	45,456				
UTAH			97	3,047			88	3,054
VERMONT	3	47	26	897			11	238
VIRGINIA	102	2,550	270	9,450			188	4,700
WASHINGTON			315	9,988			233	7,409
WEST VIRGINIA			114	3,198			86	2,068
WISCONSIN			388	13,580	34	680	366	12,810
WYOMING	73	1,315					54	1,350

SPORT	State	Schools	Participants
ARCHERY	Alaska	1	7
	New York	11	124
BADMINTON	California	*137	*2,721
	New York	14	99
BOWLING	Alabama	1	15
	Georgia	1	10
	Hawaii	31	329
	Illinois	1	10
	Iowa	--	692
	Michigan	4	62
	Nevada	12	250
	New Jersey	152	2,002
	New York	291	3,540
	Pennsylvania	56	590
	South Carolina	9	82
	Vermont	1	20
CANOEING	Hawaii	14	179
CREW	Delaware	1	60
	Michigan	3	119
	West Virginia	1	25
CURLING			
DECATHLON	Alabama	16	58
	Arkansas	25	47
	Florida	34	129
	Tennessee	22	26
DRILL TEAM	Alaska	3	8
	District of Columbia	5	240
	Kansas	**211	1,690
FENCING	Illinois	2	24
	Kentucky	5	40
	New Jersey	17	370
	New York	14	266
FIELD HOCKEY			
FOOTBALL (9-man)	Minnesota	113	2,740
	North Dakota	92	2,171
	South Dakota	112	2,835
FOOTBALL (6-man)	Montana	5	75
	Nebraska	6	90
	Texas	65	1,251
JUDO	Hawaii	17	234
LACROSSE	Delaware	2	40
	Maryland	57	2,733
	Massachusetts	25	1,559
New Hampshire	1	25	
	New Jersey	23	1,493
	New York	161	9,852
	Virginia	3	75
RIFLERY	Alaska	13	195
	Georgia	39	520
	Hawaii	8	122
	Illinois	1	28
	Kentucky	**17	104
	Massachusetts	6	85
	Michigan	1	4
	New York	67	954
	Pennsylvania	53	728

SPORT	State	Schools	Participants
SKIING (Cross Country)	Alaska	35	402
	Maine	42	252
	Minnesota	61	920
	New Hampshire	32	550
	Vermont	19	194
	Wyoming	7	150
SOFTBALL (Fast Pitch)	Missouri	25	400
SOFTBALL (Slow Pitch)	Alabama	4	73
	Georgia	8	123
	Mississippi	6	99
SQUASH			
WATER POLO	California	311	7,546
	Florida	18	254
	Hawaii	5	84
	Illinois	6	149
	Michigan	6	121
	Missouri	14	378
	Nevada	1	12
	Utah	7	131
WEIGHT LIFTING	Florida	95	2,189
	Georgia	30	1,899
	North Carolina	12	286
	South Carolina	8	137
	Utah	9	257

*Includes some co-educational teams
**Includes some girls playing on boys' teams

GIRLS PARTICIPATION

	Basketball		Cross Country		Field Hockey		Golf	
STATE	**Schools**	**Particip.**	**Schools**	**Particip.**	**Schools**	**Particip.**	**Schools**	**Particip.**
ALABAMA	309	3,709	37	346			16	68
ALASKA	89	1,469	50	521				
ARIZONA	146	3,582	82	945			24	112
ARKANSAS	395	5,900	33	165			12	22
CALIFORNIA	1,011	22,362	819	8,753	93	2,482	48	288
COLORADO	258	9,030	117	1,755				
CONNECTICUT	160	3,729	130	1,546	79	2,691		
DELAWARE	37	860	16	191	35	1,119		
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	17	465	7	105				
FLORIDA	394	6,905	259	2,337			101	481
GEORGIA	327	9,006	135	1,408			26	58
HAWAII	51	1,074	46	628			13	50
IDAHO	124	2,722	42	403				15
ILLINOIS	634	16,255	229	2,948	13	361	122	816
INDIANA	395	10,000	185	1800			130	1,300
IOWA	491	14,146	185	1,571			338	3,261
KANSAS	366	7,678	180	1,032			37	332
KENTUCKY	276	5,520	142	1,709			121	1,070
LOUISIANA	366	8,052	52	624			18	92
MAINE	137	4,110	125	1,000	85	1,870	13	65
MARYLAND	153	3,783	114	1,300	108	3,282	45	52
MASSACHUSETTS	310	9,145	216	2,395	204	7,118	41	73
MICHIGAN	698	19,214	374	3,110	10	370	161	1,228
MINNESOTA	490	10,705	223	2,273			223	1,867
MISSISSIPPI	264	4,336	20	154			6	15
MISSOURI	528	13,603	143	1,640	30	921	56	510
MONTANA	182	4,059	53	595			44	527
NEBRASKA	365	7,973	100	500			52	391
NEVADA	58	1,110	28	250			22	150
NEW HAMPSHIRE	83	2,600	40	900	55	1,200		
NEW JERSEY	375	8,589	234	3,439	208	7,695	47	103
NEW MEXICO	122	2,711	55	588			32	119
NEW YORK	711	17,557	401	5,316	265	9,158	82	567
NORTH CAROLINA	335	6,314	105	800			6	50
NORTH DAKOTA	234	4,048	32	200			22	151
OHIO	790	16,343	472	3,727	29	818	22	261
OKLAHOMA	489	10,210	91	708			75	675
OREGON	247	6,175	182	2,730			68	408
PENNSYLVANIA	640	16,888	364	5,000	255	8,010	174	1,930
RHODE ISLAND	47	858	29	492	19	555		
SOUTH CAROLINA	209	4,693	34	269	1	49		
SOUTH DAKOTA	205	4,636	97	612			39	441
TENNESSEE	352	9,912	121	847			49	98
TEXAS	1,137	48,253	551	18,465			744	15,410
UTAH	90	1,803	54	527			49	947
VERMONT	46	1,083	27	273	33	1,121	9	16
VIRGINIA	286	6,262	142	1,267	68	2,256		
WASHINGTON	338	8,424	219	2,497			72	389
WEST VIRGINIA	161	2,700	44	217			12	23
WISCONSIN	416	9,360	266	2,660			79	790
WYOMING	73	1,600	20	250				

STATE	Gymnastics Schools	Gymnastics Particip.	Skiing - Downhill Schools	Skiing - Downhill Particip.	Soccer Schools	Soccer Particip.	Softball Fast Pitch Schools	Softball Fast Pitch Particip.
ALABAMA	18	180			9	169		
ALASKA	14	217			5	205		
ARIZONA	25	348					104	3,087
ARKANSAS	30	450						
CALIFORNIA	227	4,991	20	234	251	6,395	919	22,840
COLORADO	104	2,600	7	84	59	1,475		
CONNECTICUT	60	1,539			67	1,674	148	4,320
DELAWARE	5	63					33	816
DIST. OF COLUMBIA								
FLORIDA	14	133			108	2,266		
GEORGIA	40	719			57	991		
HAWAII	3	25			35	619	49	805
IDAHO								
ILLINOIS	99	2,171			25	853	476	11,907
INDIANA	147	2,700					82	1,900
IOWA							483	7,888
KANSAS	28	323					28	852
KENTUCKY	18	360			8	**170		
LOUISIANA	19	108			6	82	41	5,204
MAINE	42	756	35	420	43	946	132	2,376
MARYLAND	46	709			44	1,086	144	3,813
MASSACHUSSETTS	102	1,722	36	562	128	4,305	306	9,360
MICHIGAN	106	1,726	71	749	58	1,566	592	15,551
MINNESOTA	157	2,887	42	494	49	1,876	253	7,134
MISSISSIPPI					8	**30		
MISSOURI	18	360			43	1,169	278	5,719
MONTANA	20	304						
NEBRASKA	24	212						
NEVADA			12	150			35	810
NEW HAMPSHIRE			32	400	20	400	83	2,000
NEW JERSEY	123	1,580	15	126	143	4,535	365	11,686
NEW MEXICO	17	163			14	376	39	767
NEW YORK	199	3,718	67	982	464	16,722	725	20,643
NORTH CAROLINA	4	59			21	500		
NORTH DAKOTA	26	202	13	226				
OHIO	145	2,069			80	2,190	527	11,862
OKLAHOMA							210	3,150
OREGON	58	870			60	1,500	113	3,390
PENNSYLVANIA	100	1,990			47	1,128	513	12,750
RHODE ISLAND	28	387						
SOUTH CAROLINA					4	74	144	2,660
SOUTH DAKOTA	35	683						
TENNESSEE							181	3,449
TEXAS								
UTAH	34	614			7	35		
VERMONT	10	138	15	133	21	468	45	1,259
VIRGINIA	119	1,508			54	1,577	192	3,929
WASHINGTON	73	1,612			92	2,539		
WEST VIRGINIA	48	874						
WISCONSIN	148	4,440					240	6,000
WYOMING	12	100	7	75				

	Softball Slow Pitch		Swimming & Diving		Tennis		Track & Field Indoor	
STATE	**Schools**	**Particip.**	**Schools**	**Particip.**	**Schools**	**Particip.**	**Schools**	**Particip.**
ALABAMA	114	1,789	13	130	106	866	52	503
ALASKA			21	314	6	116		
ARIZONA			44	1,083	85	1,565		
ARKANSAS	15	225	17	255	111	885		
CALIFORNIA			443	12,715	726	13,170		
COLORADO			87	2,610	101	1,818		
CONNECTICUT			65	1,608	117	2,452	25	596
DELAWARE	2	48	16	379	25	367	6	128
DIST. OF COLUMBIA			7	150	11	110	7	140
FLORIDA	372	7,326	202	2,865	285	2,462		
GEORGIA	165	3,470	47	563	294	2,993		
HAWAII			34	409	50	623		
IDAHO					*39	568		
ILLINOIS			147	3,654	274	5,522	1	34
INDIANA			163	3,500	264	4,500		
IOWA			58	1,154	114	2,456		
KANSAS			33	796	113	1,654		
KENTUCKY	87	1,914	25	285	177	1,529		
LOUISIANA			27	280	130	780		
MAINE			30	450	60	540	35	420
MARYLAND			31	614	133	1,603	95	1,889
MASSACHUSETTS			91	1,916	219	3,238	114	2,516
MICHIGAN			203	4,673	300	4,841		
MINNESOTA			120	3,040	170	3,292		
MISSISSIPPI	68	1,214			99	698		
MISSOURI			49	1,359	133	2,244		
MONTANA			15	169	31	434		
NEBRASKA			32	610	43	850		
NEVADA			20	150	22	200		
NEW HAMPSHIRE					33	330	15	300
NEW JERSEY			91	2,135	292	3,897	105	3,039
NEW MEXICO			22	332	44	487		
NEW YORK			248	6,320	435	6,909	193	4,522
NORTH CAROLINA	326	6,950	40	569	208	2,638	27	221
NORTH DAKOTA					21	381		
OHIO			193	2,998	355	4,961		
OKLAHOMA	108	1,620	41	492	107	1,260		
OREGON			67	1,005	115	920		
PENNSYLVANIA			206	4,500	333	4,990		
RHODE ISLAND	47	1,021			31	526		
SOUTH CAROLINA					92	943		
SOUTH DAKOTA					17	237		
TENNESSEE					193	3,474		
TEXAS			237	4,314	1,039	15,922		
UTAH			40	593	56	606		
VERMONT					14	294	3	19
VIRGINIA			41	905	199	2,367	86	1,666
WASHINGTON	202	5,137	94	2,194	210	3,346		
WEST VIRGINIA			2	23	68	730		
WISCONSIN			110	3,850	160	3,200		
WYOMING			25	300	11	75		

	Track & Field Outdoor		Volleyball	
STATE	Schools	Particip.	Schools	Particip.
ALABAMA	163	1,928	230	3,171
ALASKA	36	567	68	1,166
ARIZONA	138	3,161	146	4,223
ARKANSAS	271	2,710	79	950
CALIFORNIA	949	21,067	920	22,138
COLORADO	246	9,840	253	6,325
CONNECTICUT	143	4,290	113	2,384
DELAWARE	23	782	21	513
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	10	200	12	180
FLORIDA	328	6,386	363	6,783
GEORGIA	288	6,525	26	442
HAWAII	49	1,031	55	1,037
IDAHO	123	2,389	120	2,848
ILLINOIS	565	15,155	638	17,385
INDIANA	378	10,700	395	9,800
IOWA	489	10,555	334	1,908
KANSAS	373	8,036	357	8,266
KENTUCKY	192	3,140	60	720
LOUISIANA	322	6,440	177	2,024
MAINE	111	2,442		
MARYLAND	139	3,397	137	3,022
MASSACHUSETTS	238	8,324	123	2,704
MICHIGAN	621	17,928	606	16,423
MINNESOTA	425	9,242	488	13,215
MISSISSIPPI	183	2,574	22	294
MISSOURI	406	11,168	370	9,428
MONTANA	162	2,868		
NEBRASKA	364	6,200	364	8,900
NEVADA	52	1,000	56	950
NEW HAMPSHIRE	40	1,200	18	200
NEW JERSEY	310	9,710	89	2,005
NEW MEXICO	117	1,857	111	2,661
NEW YORK	539	17,748	650	16,414
NORTH CAROLINA	226	5,934	220	3,795
NORTH DAKOTA	210	2,721	36	789
OHIO	723	20,333	748	8,423
OKLAHOMA	330	3,960	176	2,112
OREGON	241	7,230	248	4,960
PENNSYLVANIA	452	13,500	347	8,740
RHODE ISLAND	28	869	34	763
SOUTH CAROLINA	167	3,815	143	2,067
SOUTH DAKOTA	202	4,136	47	1,203
TENNESSEE	184	5,704	187	3,553
TEXAS	1,117	44,910	795	37,225
UTAH	97	2,097	95	1,811
VERMONT	27	683		
VIRGINIA	263	7,091	114	1,992
WASHINGTON	307	7,162	333	7,956
WEST VIRGINIA	108	2,277	64	1,101
WISCONSIN	389	11,070	420	12,600
WYOMING	73	1,000	71	1,450

SPORT	State	Schools	Participants
ARCHERY	Alaska	1	8
	Arizona	11	112
	Illinois	1	20
	New York	11	117
BADMINTON	Arizona	34	541
	California	*289	4,458
	Illinois	77	2,475
	Maryland	8	180
	Massachusetts		**13
	New York	61	934
BASEBALL	Alabama	1	**9
	California		**554
	Georgia	2	*5
	Mississippi	1	**4
	Nevada		**4
	West Virginia	1	**1
BOWLING	Alabama	1	4
	Hawaii	30	309
	Illinois	100	1,540
	Iowa	--	466
	Michigan	18	228
	Nevada	14	170
	New Jersey	112	1,212
	New York	190	2,254
	Pennsylvania	57	550
	South Carolina	8	65
CANOEING	Hawaii	8	143
CREW	Delaware	1	21
	West Virginia	1	10
DECATHLON	Alabama	2	2
DRILL TEAM	Alaska	4	120
	District of Columbia	5	125
	Kansas	*211	
	Maryland	13	660
	Massachusetts	1,690	
	Nevada	42	700
	Utah	92	1,996
FENCING	Kentucky	7	56
	New Jersey	21	309
	New York	9	152
FOOTBALL (11-man)	California		
	Mississippi	2	**7
FOOTBALL (8-man)	California		
HEPTATHLON	Florida	30	109
ICE HOCKEY	Alaska		**1
	Massachusetts	10	48
JUDO	Hawaii	1	7
LACROSSE	Delaware	5	187
	Maryland	35	1,579
	Massachusetts	18	734
	Michigan	1	30
	New Jersey	25	1,006
	New York	28	1,244
	Pennsylvania	49	1,585
PENTATHLON	Alabama	3	6
	Arkansas	17	31
	New York		(Part of Track Count)

SPORT	State	Schools	Participating
PENTATHLON (Cont.)			
	Tennessee	21	23
RIFLERY	Alaska	10	66
	Georgia	12	39
	Hawaii	7	51
	Kentucky	**17	**15
	Massachusetts	3	17
	New York	16	77
	Pennsylvania	47	380
SKIING (Cross Country)	Alaska	36	232
	Maine	42	252
	Minnesota	65	861
	New Hampshire	32	400
	Vermont	18	143
	Wyoming	7	90
SQUASH			
WATER POLO	California	17	651
	Florida	14	143
	Hawaii	3	14
	Illinois	2	29
	Nevada	1	15
	Pennsylvania	11	225
	Utah	4	60
WEIGHT LIFTING	Georgia	8	103
WRESTLING	California		**6
	Vermont	1	**2

NOTE: Due to a more sophisticated information gathering system, figures beginning with the 1979 National Federation Sports Participation Survey are generally lower than surveys of the previous four years. The main factors resulting in this decrease include the listing of United States schools only and the listing of senior high school participation only. Previous survey figures included some Canadian high school participation and some U.S. junior high school participation. No true comparisons can be made between the 1979 survey and surveys prior thereto.

*Includes some co-educational teams
**Includes girls playing on boys' teams

ADMINISTRATION

FORMER PRESIDENTS

1920-33: George Edw. Marshall, Iowa (deceased)
1933-44: E.R. Stevens, Kansas (1929-1944)
1944-48: R.E. Rawlins, South Dakota (1929-49)
1948-54: C.A. Semler, Michigan (deceased) (1944-54)
1954-55: S.F. Burke, Georgia (1944-73)
1955-57: Fred L. Biester, Illinois (deceased) (1954-57)
1957-58: Homer Williams, Idaho (1955-58)
1958-59: W.R. Fugitt, West Virginia (deceased) (1950-59)
1959-60: Herman F. Keller, Indiana (1954-60)
1960-61: Willard B. Knowles, California (1958-61)
1961-71: S.F. Burke, Georgia (1944-73)
1971-72: W. Gordon Eismon, West Virginia (1959-60; 1969-72)
1972-73: Loman F. Hutchings, Utah (1970-73)
1973-74: Robert E. Karlin, New Mexico (1971-74)
1974-75: Earl O. Berge, Iowa (1972-75)
1975-76: Floyd E. Lay, Florida (1973-76)
1976-77: James G. Growney, New Jersey (1974-77)
1977-78: Harold A. Meyer, Ohio (1975-78)
1978-79: Herman L. Scott, Alabama (1976-79)
1979-80: Lee Cassady, Arkansas (1977-80)
1980-81: Albert L. Burr, Missouri (1978-81)
1981-82: Gill Gideon, Tennessee (1979-82)
1982-83: Alton B. Doyle, New York (1980-83)

FORMER SECRETARIES

1920-27: L.W. Smith, Illinois (1920-30)
1927-40: C.W. Whitten
1940-58: H.V. Porter
1958-77: Clifford B. Fagan

FORMER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

	Term
H.R. Adams, Utah	1938-44
Louis E. Allen, Minnesota	1966-69
B.C. Alwes, Louisiana	1939-48
Bruce Anderson, North Dakota	1972-75
Lee K. Anderson, Oklahoma	1950-53
J.K. Archer, New York	1945-48
W.J. Baird, Alabama	1929-36
Ray C. Ball, Colorado	1968-71
Carl G. Berg, Massachusetts	1971-74
Earl O. Berge, Iowa	1972-75
John V. Bernard, Wyoming	1960-63
Ross Black, New Mexico	1982-83
E.S. Bowlus, Mississippi	1936-39
James Brim, Illinois	1975-78
S.F. Burke, Georgia	1944-73
Albert L. Burr, Missouri	1978-81
William D. Carr, Oklahoma	1965-68
Warren Carter, West Virginia	1981-82
Lee Cassady, Arkansas	1977-80
G. A. Chamberlain, Wisconsin	1933-38
Leslie T. Chamberlin, Nebraska	1969-72
R. H. Cole, Arkansas	1953-56

	Term
C. S. Davis, Pennsylvania	1929-36
Donald Dehne, North Dakota	1981-82
Joseph J. Devitt, Maine	1968-71
H. R. Dieterich, Missouri	1948-51
F. W. Douma, Iowa	1951-54
Alton B. Doyle, New York	1980-83
Clayton Dunn, Washington	1981-82
Brice B. Durbin, Kansas	1975-76
W. Gordon Eismon, W. Va.	1959-60
T.C. Ferguson, Maryland	1948-51
William Fisher, Washington	1948-50
Harry L. Fitzhugh, Illinois	1963-66
L.L. Forsythe, Michigan	1922-40
James O. Funk, Indiana	1969-72
Henry Geisler, Michigan	1966-69
Gill Gideon, Tennessee	1979-82
H.J. Goetz, Montana	1958-59
W.E. Griffith, Pennsylvania	1941-43
James G. Growney, New Jersey	1974-77
C.H. Hancock, Montana	1957-58
Nelson Hartman, Kansas	1976-78
L.T. Havig, North Dakota	1954-57
A. Oden Hawes, Oregon	1973-76
Donald J. Hobbs, Idaho	1976-79
Loman F. Hutchings, Utah	1970-73
H.E. Ilsley, Iowa	1944-46
P.A. Jones, Pennsylvania	1936-41
Robert E. Karlin, New Mexico	1971-74
H. Jean Kenney, Connecticut	1980-81
Thomas N. Kiyosaki, Hawaii	1976-79
G.C. Koffman, Louisiana	1959-60
Tony Komadina, Arizona	1979-82
Floyd E. Lay, Florida	1973-76
Doyle Lehman, Indiana	1982-83
Daryl K. Lien, Wisconsin	1966-69
Ray J. Lofton, New Mexico	1961-64
Hiney P. Lund, Montana	1959-60
Carl S. Matherly, Tennessee	1982-83

	Term
D.W. McBride, Louisiana	1960-62
V.E. McColey, Kansas	1956-59
I. Charles McCullough, Pennsylvania	1978-80
H.A. Meyer, Ohio	1960-66, 1975-78
J.D. Meyer, Washington	1944-48
D.R. Mitchell, Utah	1930-33
John E. Molesworth, Maryland	1980-81
R. Wayne Munfore, S. Dakota	1963-66
Ed Nash, Alaska	1981-82
E.N. Nordgaard, Minnesota	1949-51
William C. Pace, Virginia	
Fred J. Patton, Oregon	1949-52
John E. Robb, Nevada	1967-70
John E. Roberts, Wisconsin	1978-81
J.E. Rohr, Wisconsin	1940-43
John J.F. Ruddy, Connecticut	1960-68
W.W. Russell, California	1973-76
Henry E. Rybus, Washington	1970-73
Herman L. Scott, Alabama	1976-79
William A. Slade, New Mexico	1982-83
B. Floyd Smith, Illinois	1946-49
Walter Smith, New Hampshire	1977-80
W.B. Spencer, Connecticut	1933-45
Paul C. Stevens, Colorado	1952-55
Richard Stevenson, Utah	1980-81
Donald F. Stone, Arizona	1964-67
A.W. Thompson, Michigan	1929-30
C.C. Thompson, Nebraska	1951-54
R.R. Watson, Iowa	1960-63
Leslie D. Wells, Alaska	1979-81
Russell J. Welsh, Missouri	1962-65
C.E. Wetmore, Wisconsin	1949-51, 1957-60
Rhea H. Williams, Texas	1974-77

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

IN 1927, C.W. WHITTEN, who was manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, was chosen Secretary-Treasurer and was designated as the official to take charge of the executive work of the organization. Under his leadership and through the cooperation of the Executive Committee and influential men in each of the member states, the Federation became a great force for the good. By 1940, the work of the national organization had grown until it was necessary to establish a separate national office with a full-time executive staff. These were authorized at the annual meeting in St. Louis, February 1940.

H.V. PORTER, Chicago, Illinois, was appointed as the Executive Secretary and Treasurer. The national office was opened at 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, on September 1, 1940. On January 1, 1957, Clifford B. Fagan, formerly Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association, became Associate Executive Secretary of the Federation.

MR. FAGAN became the National Federation's executive secretary on July 31, 1958, upon retirement of H.V. PORTER. Mr. Porter was given the honor of being emeritus secretary by the National Federation Executive Committee.

BRICE B. DURBIN, Executive Secretary of the Kansas State High School Activities Association, Inc. was named executive secretary designate in February 1976, following Mr. Fagan's announcement of his plans to retire. Mr. Durbin joined the headquarters staff in this capacity September 1, 1976. He succeeded Mr. Fagan on September 1, 1977. His title is Executive Director.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Warren S. Brown, Assistant Director
Bruce C. Carnahan, Director of Public Relations
Gina M. Chappell, Assistant to Director and Secretary
Gary L. Cook, Director, Hall of Fame and Historical Center
Brice B. Durbin, Executive Director
Richard G. Fawcett, Assistant to Director
Sandra K. Fenner, Controller
Thomas E. Frederick, Associate Director
Francis L. McGinness, Assistant Director
Bradley A. Rumble, Assistant to Director
Richard D. Schindler, Assistant Director
Donald E. Sparks, Assistant Director
Susan S. True, Assistant to Director

1982-83 National Federation
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

NATIONAL COUNCIL

The National Council consists of a representative of each high school association which holds membership in the National Federation. Each member association chooses its own representative.

The National Council is the legislative body of the National Federation and elects the members of the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee consists of one representative from each of the eight geographic sections of the National Federation. Each is elected by the National Council for a three-year term.

As a result of a constitutional amendment passed July 5, 1980, at least three state association executive officers or board directors shall serve on the Executive Committee at all times; and when there is a deficiency, the Executive Committee shall appoint members from candidates nominated by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee elects the president and vice-president and hires the executive director to administer the affairs of the National Federation.

Sec.		**Term Expires**
1.	**Rev. Robert C. Newbold**, Executive Director Rhode Island Interscholastic League	1986
2.	**Vice President: Tom Mills**, Commissioner Kentucky High School Athletic Association	1984
3.	**Simon F. Terrell**, Executive Director North Carolina High School Athletic Association	1985
4.	**President: Vern L. Norris**, Executive Director Michigan High School Athletic Association	1984
5.	**Marlyn Goldhammer**, Executive Secretary South Dakota High School Activities Association	1984
6.	**Ray C. Ball**, Commissioner Colorado High School Activities Association	1986
7.	**Bert L. Cooper**, Executive Director Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association	1985
8.	**Dan L. Freund**, Executive Secretary Montana High School Association	1985
AL	**Tony Balsamo**, Principal Apple Valley High School, Apple Valley, California	1984
AL	**Clayton A. Dunn**, Superintendent Medical Lake High School, Medical Lake, Washington	1984
AL	**Boyd A. Sands**, Superintendent Delsea School District, Franklinville, New Jersey	1984

COMMITTEES

Committees of the National Federation are organized so that all geographic sections are represented and all states within each section have an opportunity to participate. Appointments are made by the National Federation Executive Committee.

GENERAL COMMITTEES

Appeal Board

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Richard H. Breen (Vermont)	1985
2.	Dale C. Farmer (Delaware)	1983
3.	Woodrow L. Marsh (Mississippi)	1985
4.	John E. Roberts (Wisconsin)	1984
5.	Jack Miles (Missouri)	1983
6.	James Odle (New Mexico)	1985
7.	J. Marion Tree (Utah)	1984
8.	William Sullins (Wyoming)	1984

Athletic Directors Advisory Committee

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Joe Tonelli (Connecticut)	1985
2.	Jim Watkins (Kentucky)	1987
3.	Bob Polston (Tennessee)	1986
4.	Nellie Nelson (Wisconsin)	1984
5.	Jack Richardson (South Dakota)	1987
6.	Gilbert E. Miranda (New Mexico)	1984
7.	Bruce Miller (Nevada)	1985
8.	Harry Geldien (Wyoming)	1986

National Federation Liaison: Thomas E. Frederick

Competition Committee

Chairman—Richard Stickle (Idaho)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Marcus J. Martone (New York)	1986
2.	Dale Farmer (Delaware)	1985
3.	Woodrow L. Marsh (Mississippi)	1987
4.	John E. Roberts (Wisconsin)	1985
5.	Bruce Anderson (North Dakota)	1986
6.	Lee Cassady (Arkansas)	1984
7.	Barbara Wilson (California)	1987
8.	William Sullins (Wyoming)	1984

National Federation Liaison: Warren S. Brown

Federal Legislation Committee

Chairman—Gill Gideon (Tennessee)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Alton B. Doyle (New York)	1986
4.	John E. Roberts (Wisconsin)	1984
5.	Albert L. Burr (Missouri)	1984
6.	Claud E. White (Oklahoma)	1986
7.	Tony Komadina (Arizona)	1985
8.	Ed Nash (Alaska)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Warren S. Brown

National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association Board of Directors

Chairman—Jerry Cvengros (Michigan)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Abner West (New Jersey)	1984
2.	Ralph Cummins (Virginia)	1987
3.	Paul Gay, Secretary (North Carolina)	1986
4.	Jerry Cvengros, (Michigan)	1985
5.	Jack Jones, (Missouri)	1984
6.	Billy McKown (Texas)	1985
7.	Stephen J. Dangerfield, Vice Chairman (Utah)	1986
8.	Michael Kostrba (Oregon)	1987

National Federation Liaison: Donald E. Sparks

National Federation Interscholastic Officials Association Board of Directors

Chairwoman—Lee Belrose (New York)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Lee Belrose (New York)	1984
2.	James L. Oberlander (Ohio)	1987
3.	Sam Short (Alabama)	1984
4.	Leon Jacques, Vice Chairman (Wisconsin)	1986
5.	Norman Brooks (Missouri)	1987
6.	Jerry Hall (Arkansas)	1985
7.	Fritz L. Goreham, Secretary (Arizona)	1986
8.	Paul E. Ostyn (Idaho)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Donald E. Sparks

National Records Committee

Chairman—Bob Baldridge (Tennessee)

Sec.		Term Expires
1.	Charles F. Sweetman, Jr. (Connecticut)	1987
2.	Dale Farmer (Delaware)	1984
3.	Ken Tilley (North Carolina)	1985
4.	Eugene Cato (Indiana)	1986
5.	Stephen R. Reller (Missouri)	1986
6.	Bobby Hawthorne (Texas)	1985
7.	Kendall Webb (California)	1984
8.	John Hilsenteger (Oregon)	1987

National Federation Liaison: Bruce C. Carnahan

Telecommunications Committee

Chairman—Vern L. Norris (Michigan)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Robert F. Kanaby (New Jersey)	1986
2. Richard L. Armstrong (Ohio)	1987
3. Simon F. Terrell (North Carolina)	1984
4. Bernie Saggau (Iowa)	1986
5. Orval J. Bies (Minnesota)	1985
6. Dan Salzwedel (New Mexico)	1987
7. Ray Plutko (California)	1984
8. Ed Nash (Alaska)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Warren S. Brown

SPORTS AND ACTIVITIES COMMITTEES

Baseball Rules Committee

Chairman—John Hilsenteger (Oregon)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. John Baumann (New York)	1985
2. Martin Ondrovic (Pennsylvania)	1987
3. Thomas Henry (Louisiana)	1987
4. Frank McCormick (Wisconsin)	1986
5. Buster Radebach (Minnesota)	1985
6. Bill Raymer (New Mexico)	1984
7. Bob Jones (Arizona)	1984
8. Dwight Church (Idaho)	1986
NFICA: Ray Korn (New Jersey)	1984
NFIOA: Larry Zirbel (Missouri)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Bradley A. Rumble

Basketball Rules Committee

Chairman—Bernie Saggau (Iowa)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Melvin Murray (New Hampshire)	1984
2. Delores A. Billhardt (Ohio)	1985
3. Ronnie Carter (Tennessee)	1984
4. Lavere L. Astroth (Illinois)	1986
5. Robert D. King (North Dakota)	1985
6. Claud E. White (Oklahoma)	1987
7. Bert L. Cooper (Nevada)	1986
8. Daniel Inveen (Washington)	1987
NFICA: Gordon Brown (Idaho)	1984
NFIOA: Chuck Weinkauf (Indiana)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Richard D. Schindler

Field Hockey Rules Committee

Chairwoman—Nancy Oliver (New Jersey)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Sandra Scott (New York)	1985
1. Jane Hansen (New Jersey)	1984
2. Fran Hermance (Virginia)	1984
5. Skippy Keefer (Missouri)	1987
7. Karen Hellyer (California)	1985
NFICA: Andrea Steenburg (Nebraska)	1985
NFIOA: Angela Poisson (Connecticut)	1984

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

Football Rules Committee

Chairman—Ray C. Ball (Colorado)

The Committee consists of one representative from each member of the National Federation which uses National Federation rules for interscholastic football, presently 48, and one representative from the NFICA and NFIOA.

National Federation Liaison: Richard D. Schindler

Boys Gymnastics Rules Committee

Chairman—John W. Hinds (Indiana)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Daniel H. DiLena (Vermont)	1985
2. James Semon (Ohio)	1987
4. Jon Boulton (Illinois)	1986
5. Phil Sprague (Nebraska)	1984
6. Mike Sandry (New Mexico)	1985
7. Laszlo Sasvary (California)	1987
8. George Grossi (Montana)	1984
NFICA: Don Freeman (Washington)	1984
NFIOA: John Burkel (Illinois)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

Girls Gymnastics Rules Committee

Chairwoman—Sharon Wilch (Colorado)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Deborah Rossi (New Jersey)	1986
2. Brigid DeVries (Kentucky)	1985
3. Lucia Norwood (Georgia)	1984
4. Kathy Krebs (Illinois)	1987
5. Debra Velder (Nebraska)	1986
6. Kathy Tadlock (Arkansas)	1985
7. Margaret Price (Utah)	1984
8. Rich Melvin (Wyoming)	1987
NFICA: Glennelle Hamlin (Florida)	1984
NFIOA: Joanne Pasquale (California)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

Ice Hockey Rules Committee

Chairman—Marv Heiling (Minnesota)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Frederick Gibson (Massachusetts)	1987
Richard King (Vermont)	1986
2. James Cooper (Ohio)	1985
4. Don Herrmann (Wisconsin)	1987
5. John Bartz (Minnesota)	1985
8. Harry McDonald (Alaska)	1986
NFICA: Jim Mulloy (Massachusetts)	1984
NFIOA: John Knauf (North Dakota)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Richard G. Fawcett

Music Committee

Chairman—Everett Johnson (Iowa)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Douglas Seymour (Vermont)	1983
2. Gary Ulrich (Pennsylvania)	1984
3. Charles Grove (Mississippi)	1985
4. Charles Stark (Illinois)	1987
5. Keith Akins (Kansas)	1987
6. Lamar Cole (Arkansas)	1985
7. Jake Rittenhouse (Arizona)	1984
8. Alan Hale (Idaho)	1983

National Federation Liaison: Richard G. Fawcett

Soccer Rules Committee

Chairwoman—Virginia Yankoskie (Oregon)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Richard Danielson (Connecticut)	1984
2. Stephen Malone (Maryland)	1986
3. Robert M. Sims (Georgia)	1985
4. Gene C. Baker (Illinois)	1986
5. Martin Templin (Missouri)	1985
6. Alvin Schalge (Colorado)	1984
7. Bill Vanney (Arizona)	1987
8. Kris Hatcher (Oregon)	1985
NFICA: Paul Simon (Texas)	1984
NFIOA: Jordan Karekles (Ohio)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Donald E. Sparks

Softball Rules Committee

Chairman—Donald E. Herrmann (Wisconsin)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Judith Sunski (New Jersey)	1984
2. Louis Stout (Kentucky)	1985
3. Cecelia S. Jackson (Florida)	1986
4. Frederick D. Sible (Michigan)	1987
5. Joan Dauphinee (Minnesota)	1984
6. Stan Irvine (Oklahoma)	1985
7. Mario M. Ishida (California)	1986
8. Letitia Duffy (Oregon)	1987
NFICA: Carol Griffith (Michigan)	1985
NFIOA: Tom Stennick (Oregon)	1984

National Federation Liaison: Bradley A. Rumble

Speech Committee

Chairman—Murrae Freng (Minnesota)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Larry Culver (New York)	1984
2. Arthur Greene (Virginia)	1983
3. M.E. Nichols (Georgia)	1985
4. Harold R. Schmitz, Jr. (Iowa)	1986
5. Robert Hetler (North Dakota)	1986
6. Helen Jo Banks (Oklahoma)	1985
7. Don Smith (Utah)	1983
8. Linda Elliott (Idaho)	1984

National Federation Liaison: Richard G. Fawcett

Swimming and Diving Rules Committee

Chairman—David H. Robertson (Illinois)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Edward J. Leibinger (New York)	1987
2. Brigid L. DeVries (Kentucky)	1986
3. Glenn Kaye (Florida)	1985
4. G. Con Keller (Indiana)	1984
5. Roger Cersine (Minnesota)	1986
6. Richard Hewson (Colorado)	1987
7. Mel Roberts (Utah)	1984
8. Ed Nash (Alaska)	1985
NFICA: Larry Landtroop (Texas)	1984
NFIOA: George Weller (Delaware)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

Track and Field Rules Committee

Chairman—Orval J. Bies (Minnesota)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Jay Oakerman (New Jersey)	1984
2. James Hamrick (West Virginia)	1985
3. Larry Thomas (Mississippi)	1986
4. Ira Dunsworth (Iowa)	1987
5. Kaye B. Pearce (Kansas)	1984
6. Joe Straw (Oklahoma)	1987
7. John Vernon Flint (Utah)	1985
8. Richard Stickle (Idaho)	1986
NFICA: Richard Prince (North Carolina)	1984
NFIOA: Clyde Jean Owen (Arizona)	1985

National Federation Liaison: Thomas E. Frederick

Volleyball Rules Committee

Chairwoman—Bonnie Northcutt (Texas)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Linda Wooster (Connecticut)	1986
2. Janet A. Pannett (West Virginia)	1985
3. Patsy Mack (South Carolina)	1987
4. Suzanne M. Martin (Michigan)	1984
5. Reba Sims (Missouri)	1984
6. Glenda Patterson (Arkansas)	1987
7. Emily Call (Utah)	1986
8. Cleo Pantle (Wyoming)	1985
NFICA: Bob Moore (California)	1985
NFIOA: Kent Rey (Tennessee)	1984

National Federation Liaison: Susan S. True

Wrestling Rules Committee

Chairman—H. Rex Jones (Nebraska)

Sec.	Term Expires
1. Wallace LaFountain (Maine)	1985
2. James C. Feltz (West Virginia)	1987
3. Buford L. Clary (South Carolina)	1984
4. Paul Velez (Indiana)	1986
5. Pat White (Missouri)	1985
6. Stan Lampe (Colorado)	1984
7. J. Marion Tree (Utah)	1986
8. Bill Bowman (Idaho)	1987
NFICA: Mick Pierce (Nebraska)	1985
NFIOA: Edward Meyers (Connecticut)	1984

National Federation Liaison: Francis L. McGinness

DELEGATES TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America
—Governing Council—

Warren S. Brown (National Federation)
Brice B. Durbin (National Federation)

Amateur Softball Association

John Hilsenteger (Oregon)
Bradley A. Rumble (National Federation)

International Schoolsport Federation

Warren S. Brown (National Federation)

Joint Commission for Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports

Richard D. Schindler (National Federation)

N.A.S.S.P. National Contests Committee

Lee Cassady (Arkansas)
H. David Fry (Illinois)

N.C.A.A. High School All-Star Committee

Warren S. Brown (National Federation)

National Interscholastic Athletic Administrators Association
—Executive Board—

Thomas E. Frederick (National Federation)

National Operating Committee for Standards of Athletic Equipment

Ray C. Ball (Colorado)
Richard D. Schindler (National Federation)

The Athletics Congress

Orval J. Bies (Minnesota)
Thomas E. Frederick (National Federation)

United States Baseball Federation

Bradley A. Rumble (National Federation)

United States Field Hockey Association

Susan S. True (National Federation)

United States Gymnastics Federation

Susan S. True (National Federation)
Sharon Wilch (Colorado)

United States Olympic Committee
—Executive Board—

Brice B. Durbin (National Federation)

United States Soccer Federation

Donald E. Sparks (National Federation)

United States Swimming Inc.

David H. Robertson (Illinois)

United States Track & Field Hall-of-Fame

Thomas E. Frederick (National Federation)

United States Volleyball Association

Bonnie Northcutt (Texas)
Susan S. True (National Federation

United States Wrestling Association

Francis L. McGinness (National Federation)
John E. Roberts (Wisconsin)

DIRECTORY OF MEMBER STATE ASSOCIATIONS AND STAFF MEMBERS

NOTE: The year in parentheses indicates when the state association joined the National Federation. The first number following the name of each State Association is the number of member high schools. The second number is the number of thousands of students in these schools.

ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1924) . . . . 418 . . . . 171M
Executive Director: **HERMAN L. SCOTT**, (P.O. Box 5014), 926 Pelham Street, Montgomery 36101
Assoc. Exec. Director: James Hall
Administrative Assistant: J.B. McCaslin
Publication: Printed Bulletin   Annual Meeting: March
Other full-time office employees: 6   **Phones: 205/263-6994 832-3330**

ALASKA SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1954) . . . . 149 . . . . 25M
Executive Secretary:**ED NASH**, 650 International Airport Road, Anchorage 99502
Publication: "News Notes"   Meetings: Quarterly
Other full-time office employees: 1   **Phone: 907/563-3723**

ARIZONA INTERSCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATION, INC. (1925) . . . . 154 . . . . 153M
Executive Director: **TONY KOMADINA,** 2606 West Osborn Road, Phoenix 85017
Commissioner of Officials: Earl L. Yost, Jr.
Publication: "Time-Out"   Meetings: Monthly
Other full-time office employees: 5   **Phone: 602/257-0272**

ARKANSAS ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1924) . . . . 399 . . . . 100M
Executive Director: **LEE CASSADY,** 1500 West 4th Street, Little Rock 72201
Assistant Executive Director: Lamar Cole
Assistant Executive Director: Jerry Hall
Assistant Executive Director: Kathy Tadlock
Publication: Monthly printed Bulletin   Annual Meeting: July
Other full-time office employees: 4   **Phone: 501/372-0383**

CALIFORNIA INTERSCHOLASTIC FEDERATION (1940) . . . . 1,127 . . . . 1,845M
Commissioner: **THOMAS E. BYRNES,** 2282 Rosecrans, Fullerton 92633
Associate Commissioner: Margaret R. Davis
Meetings: February and May   Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 14   **Phone: 714/826-5390**

C.I.F. Section Commissioners:
Central Section: Carl Berra, 2101 "K" Street Mall, Bakersfield 93301, 805/322-2110
Central Coast Section: Larry Rice, 124 W. Latimer Ave., Campbell 95008, 408/374-5710
Los Angeles Section: Jim Cheffers, (P.O. Box 3307 [90051]), 450 No. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, 90012, 213/625-6441
North Coast Section: Paul Gaddini, (P.O. Box 7), 2100 Mt. Diablo Scenic Dr., Danville 94528, 415/838-9800
Northern Section: Gregg LeMaster, (P.O. Box 224), Arbuckle 95912, 916/476-2703
Oakland Section: Louis Jones, 1025-2nd Ave., Oakland 94606, 415/836-8311
Sac-Joaquin Section: Clarke C. Coover, (P.O. Box 4246), 1026 McHenry Ave., Suite 11, Modesto 95352, 209/529-6140

San Diego Section: Kendall J. Webb, 6401 Linda Vista Rd., San Diego 92111-7399, 619/292-8165
San Francisco Section: Harry Eliopoulos, 2550-25th Avenue, Room 27, San Francisco 94116
Southern Section: Ray Plutko, (P.O. Box 488), 11011 E. Artesia Blvd., Cerritos 90701 213/860-2414

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1924) .... 265 .... 150M
Commissioner: **RAY C. BALL,** 11351 Montview Blvd., Aurora 80010
Associate Commissioner: Francis E. Bunnelle
Administrative Assistant: Bob Ottewill
Administrative Assistant: Sharon Wilch
Publication: Colorado Interscholastic Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 8 **Phone: 303/344-5050**

CONNECTICUT INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC CONFERENCE, INC. (1926) .... 186 .... 144M
Executive Director: **JOHN T. DALY,** 84 Linden Avenue, Hamden 06518
Assistant Executive Director: Michael H. Savage
Publication: CASS Bulletin **Phone: 203/281-1611**

DELAWARE SECONDARY SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1945) .... 43 .... 37M
Executive Director: **DALE C. FARMER,** John G. Townsend Building, Dover 19903
Phone: 302/736-4181

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (1958) .... 17 .... 16M
Supervising Director of Athletics: **OTTO T. JORDAN,** D.C. Public Schools—Lovejoy School, 12th & D Streets, N.E., Washington 20002 **Phones: 202/724-4926-7**

FLORIDA HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1926) .... 464 .... 354M
Executive Secretary: **FRED E. ROZELLE,** (P.O. Box 1665), 240 S.W. First Street, Gainesville 32602
Director of Field Services: Charles F. Smith
Field Representative: Cecelia S. Jackson
Administrative Assistant-Office Manager: Dorothy W. Brunson
Publication: FL HSAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: March
Other full-time office employees: 7 **Phone: 904/372-9551**

GEORGIA HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION (1929) .... 367 .... 218M
Executive Director: **WILLIAM C. FORDHAM,** (P.O. Box 271), 151 So. Bethel Street, Thomaston 30286
Associate Executive Director: H. Gary Johnson
Publication: GA HSA Bulletin Annual Meeting: May
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phones: 404/647-7473-5222**

HAWAII HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1957) .... 60 .... 14M
Executive Secretary: **EDWARD S. KIYUNA,** 941 Hind Iuka Drive, Honolulu 96821
Publication: H.H.S.A.A. Bulletin Meetings: October and May
Other full-time office employees: 1 **Phone: 808/373-2720-2841**

IDAHO HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1928) .... **126 .... 57M**
Executive Director: **RICHARD STICKLE,** P.O. Box 1400, Boise 83701
Assistant to the Executive Director: Pat Charlton
Publication: Mimeographed Bulletin Annual Meeting: June
Other full-time office employees: 2 **Phone: 208/344-1271**

ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION (1920) .... **834 .... 740M**
Executive Secretary: **LAVERE L. ASTROTH**, (P.O. Box 2715), 2715 McGraw Drive, Bloomington 61701
Associate Executive Secretary: H. David Fry
Assistant Executive Secretary: Ola Bundy
Assistant Executive Secretary: Jim Flynn
Assistant Executive Secretary: Charlene Bremberg
Assistant Executive Secretary: Donald K. Robinson
Publication: Illinois Interscholastic Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 17 **Phone: 309/663-6377**

INDIANA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1924) .... **401 .... 332M**
Commissioner: **C. EUGENE CATO,** (P.O. Box 40650), 9150 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis, 46240
Assistant Commissioner: Ray Craft
Assistant Commissioner: Charles F. Maas
Assistant Commissioner: Patricia Roy
Assistant Commissioner: Mildred Ball
Publication: IHSAA Bulletin Meetings: November and April
Other full-time office employees: 10 **Phone: 317/846-6601**

IOWA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1920) .... **493 .... 182M**
Executive Secretary: **BERNIE SAGGAU,** P.O. Box 10, Boone 50036
Assistant Executive Secretary: David Harty
Administrative Assistant: Richard Wulkow
Administrative Assistant: Cheryl Kane
Publications Director: Morris D. Kelley
In Charge of Music: Everett Johnson, Iowa H.S. Music Association
Publication: IHSAA Bulletin Meetings: Sept-Oct-Jan-March-May-June-July
Other full-time office employees: 10 **Phones: 515/432-2011-2-9**

KANSAS STATE HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION, INC. (1923) .... **377 .... 104M**
Executive Secretary: **NELSON HARTMAN,** (P.O. Box 495), 520 West 27th Street, Topeka 66601
Administrative Assistant: Keith E. Akins
Administrative Assistant: Kaye Pearce
Administrative Assistant: Dick Brown
Administrative Assistant: Claire Casselman
Office Manager: Rheinetta Doty
Publication: Kansas High School Activities Journal Annual Meeting: January
Other full-time office employees: 8 **Phone: 913/235-9201**

KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1941) . . . . **299 . . . . 228M**
Commissioner: **TOM MILLS,** (P.O. Box 22280), 560 E. Cooper Drive, Lexington 40522
Assistant Executive Commissioner: Billy V. Wise
Assistant Commissioner: Brigid L. DeVries
Assistant Commissioner: Louis Stout
Publication: Kentucky High School Athlete   Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 3   **Phone: 606/252-4436**

LOUISIANA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1925) . . . . **430 . . . . 222M**
Commissioner: **TOMMY HENRY,** (P.O. Box 52778), 7370 Airline Highway,
Bellemont Mtr. Hotel, Baton Rouge 70892-2778
Assistant Commissioner: James Graves
Assistant Commissioner: Mac Chauvin
Annual Meeting: January
Other full-time office employees: 3   **Phone: 504/355-4680**

MAINE SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS ASSOCIATION (1939) . . . . **141 . . . . 73M**
Executive Director: **HORACE O. McGOWAN,** 15 Western Avenue, Augusta 04330
Assistant Executive Director: George A. Anderson
Publication: Mimeographed Newsletter   Meetings: November and April
Phone: 207/622-0217

MARYLAND PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1946) . . . . **153 . . . . 158M**
Executive Secretary: **EDWARD F. SPARKS,** 200 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore 21201
Annual Meeting: December   **Phone: 301/659-2300**

MASSACHUSETTS INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, INC. (1944) . . . . **357 . . . . 363M**
Executive Director: **RICHARD F. NEAL,** (P.O. Box 269) 75 Central St., Ashland 01721
Associate Executive Director: Sherman A. Kinney
Assistant Executive Director: William N. Gaine, Jr.
Publication: MIAA Newsletter   Annual Meeting: April   **Phone: 617/381-5750-5758**

MICHIGAN HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1920) . . . . **719 . . . . 571M**
Executive Director: **VERN L. NORRIS,** 1019 Trowbridge Rd., East Lansing 48823
Assistant Director: Lonnie D. Lowery
Assistant Director: Suzanne Martin
Assistant Director: Warren D. McKenzie
Assistant Director: Frederick D. Sible
Publication: MHSSA Bulletin   Meetings: December, March and May
Other full-time office employees: 8   **Phone: 517/332-5046**

MINNESOTA STATE HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE (1923) . . . . **502 . . . . 210M**
Executive Director: **MURRAE FRENG,** (P.O. Box 309), 2621 Fairoak Avenue, Anoka 55303
Associate Executive Director: Marvin C. Helling
Assistant to Executive Director: Orval Bies
Assistant to Executive Director: Dorothy McIntyre
Administrative Assistant: Larry Larson
Publication: MSHSL Bulletin   Annual Meeting: November and March
Other full-time office employees: 8   **Phone: 612/427-5250**

MISSISSIPPI HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION, INC. (1924) .... 288 .... 140M
Director of Activities: **WOODROW L. MARSH**, (P.O. Box 4521), 152 Millsaps Avenue,
Jackson 39216
Assistant Director: H.T. Drake
Supervisor of Officials: Larry Thomas
Meetings: December and May
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phone: 601/354-4117**

MISSOURI STATE HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1926) ..... 578 .... 305M
Executive Secretary: **JACK MILES**, (P.O. Box 1328), 1808 I-70 Drive, S.W.,
Columbia 65205 - 1328
Assistant Executive Secretary: William D. Evans
Assistant Executive Secretary: J. Kent Kurtz
Assistant to Executive Secretary: Becky Oakes
Executive Assistant: Steve Reller
Administrative Assistant: Janie Barck
Publication: The Missouri State High School Activities Journal Annual Meeting: November
Other full time office employees: 7 **Phone: 314/445-4443**

MONTANA HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION (1934) .... 190 .... 49M
Executive Secretary: **DAN L. FREUND**, 1 South Dakota Avenue, Helena 59601
Assistant Executive Secretary: James C. Haugen
Assistant to Executive Secretary: Mike Colbrese
Administrative Assistant: Charlene Ford
Publication: Mimeographed Bulletin Annual Meeting: January
Other full-time office employees: 2 **Phone: 406/442-6010**

NEBRASKA SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1924) .... 368 .... 74M
Executive Director: **JAMES RILEY**, (P.O. Box 5463), 8230 Beechwood Dr., Lincoln 68505
Associate Director: H. Rex Jones
Assistant Director: Conde Sargent
Assistant Director: Debbie Velder
Office & Business Manager: Dorothy Nielsen
Publication: Nebraska School Activities Bulletin Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phone: 402/489-0386**

NEVADA INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1939) .... 59 .... 47M
Executive Director: **BERT L. COOPER**, 400 W. King St., Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710
Publication: Mimeographed Bulletin Annual Meeting: November
Other full-time office employees: 1 **Phone: 702/885-4390**

NEW HAMPSHIRE INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION INC. (1945) .... 87 .... 25M
Executive Director: **WALTER A. SMITH**, (P.O. Box 1215), 121 North State Street,
Concord 03301
Publication: NHIAA Stator Annual Meeting: September **Phone: 603/228-8671**

NEW JERSEY STATE INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1942) 402 335

Executive Director: **ROBERT F. KANABY**, Route 130, P.O. Box 487,
Robbinsville 08691
Assistant to Executive Director: Florence Peragallo
Assistant to Executive Director: Roy Schleicher
Administrative Assistant: Mary Bates
Administrative Assistant: Regina Fiscor
Publication: NJSIAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: December
Other full-time office employees: 8 **Phone: 609/587-4855**

NEW MEXICO ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1932) . . . . 126 . . 86M

Executive Director: **JAMES ODLE**, (P.O. Box 8407), 1721 University, S.E.,
Albuquerque 87106
Assistant Director: Ei Richards
Assistant Director: Dan Salzwedel
Publication: Que Pasa! Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 2 **Phone: 505/243-7991**

NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1926) . . . . 783 . . . 448M

Executive Director: **ALTON B. DOYLE**, F.O. Box 3567, Executive Park South, Stuyvesant Plaza, Albany 12203-3766
Associate Director: Dr. Sandra E. Scott
Assistant Director-Treasurer: Marcus J. Martone,
P.O. Box 238, Port Jefferson, N.Y. 11777
Assistant Director: Floyd N. Jones
Publication: SPOT NEWS Annual Meeting: April **Phones: 518/489-5471-4**

NOTE: Walter S. Moore is Executive Secretary of the New York State High School Pupil Benefit Plan, Inc., 34 Worden Road, Scotia 12302; Mrs. Barbara Daniels is Associate Executive Secretary; Thomas D. McGuire, Assistant to Executive Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, INC. (1949) . . . . 334 . . . 246M

Executive Director: **SIMON F. TERRELL**, (P.O. Box 3216), Finley Golf Course Road,
UNC Campus, Chapel Hill 27514
Assistant to Executive Director: Charles H. Adams
Administrative Assistant: Ken Tilley
Administrative Secretary: Minnie H. Sirls
Publication: Bulletin Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phone: 919/962-2345**

NORTH DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1923) . . . . 243 . . . 40M

Executive Secretary: **BRUCE ANDERSON** (P.O. Box 817), 134 N.E. Third Street,
Valley City 58072
Assistant Executive Secretary: Robert D. King
Field Representative: Robert M. Hetler
Field Representative: Sheryl Solberg
Claims Manager: Rick Fitzner
Publication: NDHSAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phone: 701/845-3953**

OHIO HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1924) .... 824 . . . 582M
Commissioner: **RICHARD L. ARMSTRONG,** 4080 Roselea Place, Columbus 43214
Associate Commissioner: Frederick L. Dafler
Assistant Commissioner: Dolores A. Billhardt
Assistant Commissioner: Richard D. Termeer
Assistant Commissioner: Blair C. Irvin
Publication: Ohio High School Athlete Annual Meeting: August
Other full-time office employees: 11 **Phone: 614/267-2502**

OKLAHOMA SECONDARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1924) ..... 490 . . . 129M
Executive Secretary: **CLAUD E. WHITE,** (P.O. Box 53464), 222 N.E. 27th Street,
Oklahoma City 73152
Assistant: Ivan Evans
Assistant: Floyd M. Moyer
Assistant: Bill Self
Assistant: Cecil Devine
Publication: Oklahoma SSA Bulletin Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 5 **Phone: 405/528-3385**

OREGON SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1931) .... 256 . . . 107M
Executive Director: **EDWARD J. RYAN,** No. 1 Plaza Southwest, 6900 S.W. Haines Road,
Tigard 97223
Assistant Executive Director: John R. Hilsenteger
Assistant Executive Director: Weldon (Bud) Lewis
Assistant Executive Director: Virginia Yankoskie
Publication: OSAA Interscholastic Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 5 **Phone: 503/639-9656**

PENNSYLVANIA INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1924) .... 660 . . . 455M
Executive Director: **Dr. Russell T. Werner,** (P.O. Box 2008), 550 Gettysburg Road,
Mechanicsburg 17055
Assistant Executive Director: Bradley R. Cashman
Annual Meeting: July
Other full-time office employees: 6 **Phone: 717/697-0374-5-6**

RHODE ISLAND INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE, INC. (1952) .... 59 . . . 54M
Executive Director: **REV. ROBERT C. NEWBOLD,** (P.O. Box 6367), 20 Regent Avenue,
Providence 02908
Coordinator of Girls' Athletics: Alice Sullivan
Publication: Mimeographed Bulletin Monthly Meeting: Third Monday
Phones: 401/273-0530

SOUTH CAROLINA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE (1947) .... 210 . . . 193M
Executive Director: **JIM PINKERTON,** Room 408, Carolina Coliseum, University of
South Carolina, Columbia 29208
Assistant Executive Director: Buford L. Clary
Assistant Executive Director: Patricia Mack
Assistant Executive Director: H. A. (Pete) Ayoub
Publication: Bulletin Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 803/777-3116**

SOUTH DAKOTA HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1923) .... **208 . . . 42M**
Executive Secretary: **MARLYN GOLDHAMMER**, (P.O. Box 1217), 204 N. Euclid, Pierre 57501
Assistant Executive Secretary: Ruth Rehn
Assistant Executive Secretary: Ralph W. Wilkinson
Assistant Executive Secretary: Bernie C. Stocking
Publication: Bulletin Annual Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 605/224-9261**

TENNESSEE SECONDARY SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1925) ..... **352 . . . 256M**
Executive Director: **GILL GIDEON**, 3333 Lebanon Road, Hermitage 37076
Assistant Executive Director: Bob Baldridge
Assistant Executive Director: Ronnie Carter
Administrative Assistant: Dot Davis
Publication: TSSAA News Annual Meeting: December
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 615/889-6740**

TEXAS UNIVERSITY INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE (1969) .... **1,154 . . . 878M**
Director: **BAILEY M. MARSHALL**, (P.O. Box 8028), University Station, 2622 Wichita Street, Austin 78712
Athletic Director: William D. Farney
Assistant Athletic Directors: Bonnie Northcutt and Susan Zinn
Drama Director: Lynn Murray
Journalism Director: Bobby Hawthorne
Activities Director—Athletics: Gina Mazzolini
Music Director: Nelson G. Patrick
Activities Director: Ray Westbrook
Activities Director: Janet Wiman
Publication: Leaguer Council Meeting: October
Other full-time office employees: 17 **Phone: 512/471-5883**

UTAH HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1927) .... **102 . . . 78M**
Executive Director: **J. MARION TREE**, 199 East 7200 South, Midvale 84047
Assistant Director: David L. Wilkey
Publication: UHSAA Handbook Annual Meeting: As called
Other full-time office employees: 1 **Phone: 801/566-0681**

VERMONT HEADMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, INC. (1945) .... **77 . . . 30M**
Executive Secretary: **RICHARD H. BREEN**, (P.O. Box 128), 148 State Street, Montpelier 05602
Administrative Assistant: Mrs. Marie Clough
Publication: Mimeographed Bulletin issued monthly Meetings: November, April, May
Other full-time office employees: 1 **Phones: 802/229-0547-8**

VIRGINIA HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE (1948) .... **286 . . . 225M**
Executive Secretary: **WILLIAM C. PACE**, (P.O. Box 3697), University Station, Zehmer Building, 104 Midmont Lane, Charlottesville 22903
Assistant Executive Secretary: Earl S. Gillespie
Program Supervisor: Claudia L. Dodson
Program Supervisor: Clarence Jones
Program Supervisor: Michael Porter
Publication: Leaguer Meetings: October and March
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 804/924-7121**

WASHINGTON INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1936) ..... 347 . . . 183M
Executive Director: **CLIFF A. GILLIES**, 4211 W. Lake Sammamish Blvd., S.E.,
Bellevue 98008
Assistant Executive Director: Ralph S. Bayard
Publication: The Washington Interscholastic Meetings: October and April
Other full-time office employees: 4 **Phone: 206/746-7102**

WEST VIRGINIA SECONDARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES COMMISSION (1925) .. 168 . . . 105M
Executive Secretary: **SAM WILLIAMS**, Rt. 9, Box 76, Parkersburg 26101
Assistant Executive Secretary: Bill Hanlin
Publication: The Interscholastic Annual Meeting: April
Other full-time office employees: 5 **Phone: 304/485-5494**

WISCONSIN INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1920) .... 424 . . . 301M
Executive Director: **JOHN E. ROBERTS**, (P.O. Box 267), 41 Park Ridge Drive,
Stevens Point 54481
Associate Director: Matt Otte
Assistant Director: Don Herrmann
Assistant to Director: Karen Kuhn
Assistant to Director: Frank McCormick
Director of Office Services: Joe Jones
Publication: WIAA Bulletin Annual Meeting: April-May
Other full-time office employees: 17 **Phone: 715/344-8580**

WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION (1936) .... 72 . . . 29M
Executive Secretary: **WILLIAM SULLINS**, 218 W. 9th, Casper 82601
Administrative Assistant: Cleo Pantle
Publication: Mimeographed Bulletin
Other full-time office employees: 2 **Phone: 307/577-0614**

CANADIAN SCHOOL SPORTS FEDERATION (1967)
President: **MAL CLEWES**, Lethbridge Collegiate Institute, 5th Ave. & 17th St. South,
Lethbridge, Alberta T1J 0W4
President Elect: Brian MacLaren
Vice President: Chris Annett
Annual General Meeting: October **Phones: 403/328-9606**

CANADA: ALBERTA SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1968) .... 280 . . . 101M
Executive Director: **LORNE WOOD**, Percy Page Centre, 13 Mission Ave.,
St. Albert, Alberta T8N IH6
Publication: A.S.A.A. Monthly Newsletter, Annual Handbook and Yearbook
Semi-Annual Meetings: April and September **Phone: 403/458-1016**

CANADA: BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS (1969) .... 216 . . . 141M
Executive Director: **DONALD A. STEEN**, 1200 Hornby Street, Vancouver,
British Columbia V6Z 2E2
Assistant Executive Director: Ms. Bobbie Lieb
Publications: Monthly Bulletin, Annual Handbook Meetings: January and May
Other full-time office employees: 3 **Phone: 604/687-8037**

CANADA: MANITOBA HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION INC. (1962) . . . . 170 . . . 60M
Executive Director: **MORRIS GLIMCHER**, 1700 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 0B1
Secretary: Lynne Rainka
Publication: M.H.S.A.A., INC. "PACER" (Bi-Monthly) Annual Meeting: June
Phones: 204/786-5641 & 775-6984

CANADA: NEW BRUNSWICK INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1943) . . . . 67 . . . 17M
Executive Director: **W.S. RITCHIE**, Department of Education, (P.O. Box 804), Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5B4
Publication: NBIAA Bulletin Meetings: November, April, June **Phone: 506/453-2770**

CANADA: NEWFOUNDLAND-LABRADOR HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC FEDERATION (1972)
Executive Secretary: **WALTER CROTTY**, Bldg. 25, Torbay Airport,
St. John's Newfoundland A1C 5T7
Phone: 709/737-2795

CANADA: NOVA SCOTIA SCHOOL ATHLETIC FEDERATION (1952) . . . . 158 . . . 3M
Executive Director: **RON O'FLAHERTY**, (P.O. Box 3010-S), 5516 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J3G6
Publication: NSSAF Bulletin Meetings: September, October, February, April
Phone: 902/425-5450

CANADA: ONTARIO FEDERATION OF SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS (1948) . . . . 725 . . . 590M
Executive Director: **ANDY GIBSON**, 255 Yorkland Blvd., Suite 213, Willowdale, Ontario M2J153
Assistant to the Executive Director: Diana Ranken
Meetings: December, April, June **Phone: 416/494-0022**

CANADA: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1964) . 11 . . . 7M
Executive Secretary: **JANE CUSHING**, Physical Education Consultant,
(P.O. Box 2000), Department of Education, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island, C1A 7N8 **Phone: 902/892-3504**

CANADA: SASKATCHEWAN HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1953) . . . . 350 . . . 80M
Executive Director: **R. BARRY STINSON**, "Parkview Place," 423-2220 College Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7
Publication: Monthly Bulletin Annual Meeting: June **Phone: 306/565-6048**

OKINAWA SECONDARY SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1978)
Executive Director: **DR. A. SMITH REEVES**, Kadena High School, APO San Francisco, California 96239

PHILIPPINE SECONDARY SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (1974) . . . . 6 . . . 5M
Executive Secretary: **JOHN J. STAUFFER**, George Dewey High School, USNS Box 70, FPO San Francisco, California 96651

GUAM INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION
Executive Secretary: **CARLIAN SMITH**, SPC-Interscholastic Activities, Department of Guam, P.O. Box DE, Agana, Guam 96910

ST. THOMAS-ST. JOHN INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
President: **HARRY BISKE**, P.O. Box 11102, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, 00801

STANDARDIZED PROCEDURE FOR NUMBERING CALENDAR WEEKS

	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989
1	7/4—7/9	7/2—7/7	7/8—7/13	7/7—7/12	7/6—7/11	7/4—7/9
2	7/11—7/16	7/9—7/14	7/15—7/20	7/14—7/19	7/13—7/18	7/11—7/16
3	7/18—7/23	7/16—7/21	7/22—7/27	7/21—7/26	7/20—7/25	7/18—7/23
4	7/25—7/30	7/23—7/28	7/29—8/3	7/28—8/2	7/27—8/1	7/25—7/30
5	8/1—8/6	7/30—8/4	8/5—8/10	8/4—8/9	8/3—8/8	8/1—8/6
6	8/8—8/13	8/6—8/11	8/12—8/17	8/11—8/16	8/10—8/15	8/8—8/13
7	8/15—8/20	8/13—8/18	8/19—8/24	8/18—8/23	8/17—8/22	8/15—8/20
8	8/22—8/27	8/20—8/25	8/26—8/31	8/25—8/30	8/24—8/29	8/22—8/27
9	8/29—9/3	8/27—9/1	9/2—9/7	9/1—9/6	8/31—9/5	8/29—9/3
10	9/5—9/10	9/3—9/8	9/9—9/14	9/8—9/13	9/7—9/12	9/5—9/10
11	9/12—9/17	9/10—9/15	9/16—9/21	9/15—9/20	9/14—9/19	9/12—9/17
12	9/19—9/24	9/17—9/22	9/23—9/28	9/22—9/27	9/21—9/26	9/19—9/24
13	9/26—10/1	9/24—9/29	9/30—10/5	9/29—10/4	9/28—10/3	9/26—10/1
14	10/3—10/8	10/1—10/6	10/7—10/12	10/6—10/11	10/5—10/10	10/3—10/8
15	10/10—10/15	10/8—10/13	10/14—10/19	10/13—10/18	10/12—10/17	10/10—10/15
16	10/17—10/22	10/15—10/20	10/21—10/26	10/20—10/25	10/19—10/24	10/17—10/22
17	10/24—10/29	10/22—10/27	10/28—11/2	10/27—11/1	10/26—10/31	10/24—10/29
18	10/31—11/5	10/29—11/3	11/4—11/9	11/3—11/8	11/2—11/7	10/31—11/5
19	11/7—11/12	11/5—11/10	11/11—11/16	11/10—11/15	11/9—11/14	11/7—11/12
20	11/14—11/19	11/12—11/17	11/18—11/23	11/17—11/22	11/16—11/21	11/14—11/19
21	11/21—11/26	11/19—11/24	11/25—11/30	11/24—11/29	11/23—11/28	11/21—11/26
22	11/28—12/3	11/26—12/1	12/2—12/7	12/1—12/6	11/30—12/5	11/28—12/3
23	12/5—12/10	12/3—12/8	12/9—12/14	12/8—12/13	12/7—12/12	12/5—12/10
24	12/12—12/17	12/10—12/15	12/15—12/21	12/15—12/20	12/14—12/19	12/12—12/17

25	12/19—12/24	12/17—12/22	12/23—12/28	12/22—12/27	12/21—12/26	12/19—12/24
26	12/26—12/31	12/24—12/29	12/30—1/4	12/29—1/3	12/28—1/2	12/26—12/31
27	1/2—1/7	12/31—1/5	1/6—1/11	1/5—1/10	1/4—1/9	1/2—1/7
28	1/9—1/14	1/7—1/12	1/13—1/18	1/12—1/17	1/11—1/16	1/9—1/14
29	1/16—1/21	1/14—1/19	1/20—1/25	1/19—1/24	1/18—1/23	1/16—1/21
30	1/23—1/28	1/21—1/26	1/27—2/1	1/26—1/31	1/25—1/30	1/23—1/28
31	1/30—2/4	1/28—2/2	2/3—2/8	2/2—2/7	2/1—2/6	1/30—2/4
32	2/6—2/11	2/4—2/9	2/10—2/15	2/9—2/14	2/8—2/13	2/6—2/11
33	2/13—2/18	2/11—2/16	2/17—2/22	2/16—2/21	2/15—2/20	2/13—2/18
34	2/20—2/25	2/18—2/23	2/24—3/1	2/23—2/28	2/22—2/27	2/20—2/25
35	2/27—3/3	2/25—3/2	3/3—3/8	3/2—3/7	2/29—3/5	2/27—3/4
36	3/5—3/10	3/4—3/9	3/10—3/15	3/9—3/14	3/7—3/12	3/6—3/11
37	3/12—3/17	3/11—3/16	3/17—3/22	3/16—3/21	3/14—3/19	3/13—3/18
38	3/19—3/24	3/18—3/23	3/24—3/29	3/23—3/28	3/21—3/26	3/20—3/25
39	3/26—3/31	3/25—3/30	*3/31—4/5	3/30—4/4	3/28—4/2	*3/27—4/1
40	4/2—4/7	4/1—4/6	4/7—4/12	4/6—4/11	*4/4—4/9	4/3—4/8
41	4/9—4/14	*4/8—4/13	4/14—4/19	4/13—4/18	4/11—4/16	4/10—4/15
42	4/16—4/21	4/15—4/20	4/21—4/26	*4/20—4/25	4/18—4/23	4/17—4/22
43	*4/23—4/28	4/22—4/27	4/28—5/3	4/27—5/2	4/25—4/30	4/24—4/29
44	4/30—5/5	4/29—5/4	5/5—5/10	5/4—5/9	5/2—5/7	5/1—5/6
45	5/7—5/12	5/6—5/11	5/12—5/17	5/11—5/16	5/9—5/14	5/8—5/13
46	5/14—5/19	5/13—5/18	5/19—5/24	5/18—5/23	5/16—5/21	5/15—5/20
47	5/21—5/26	5/20—5/25	5/26—5/31	5/25—5/30	5/23—5/28	5/22—5/27
48	5/28—6/2	5/27—6/1	6/2—6/7	6/1—6/6	5/30—6/4	5/29—6/3
49	6/4—6/9	6/3—6/8	6/9—6/14	6/8—6/13	6/6—6/11	6/5—6/10
50	6/11—6/16	6/10/6/15	6/16—6/21	6/15—6/20	6/13—6/18	6/12—6/17
51	6/18—6/23	6/17—6/22	6/23—6/28	6/22—6/27	6/20—6/25	6/19—6/24
52	6/25—6/30	6/24—6/29	6/30—7/5	6/29—7/4	6/27—7/2	6/26—7/1

* Easter Sunday precedes Monday of this week.

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(Shipment outside U.S.)

(Payment in U.S. Dollars Only) Total ________

Send to:

NATIONAL FEDERATION
OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS
11724 PLAZA CIRCLE, P.O. BOX 20626
KANSAS CITY, MO 64195
Attention Film Department

Check one of the following:

☐ Visa ☐ Master Card ☐ Check or money order enclosed

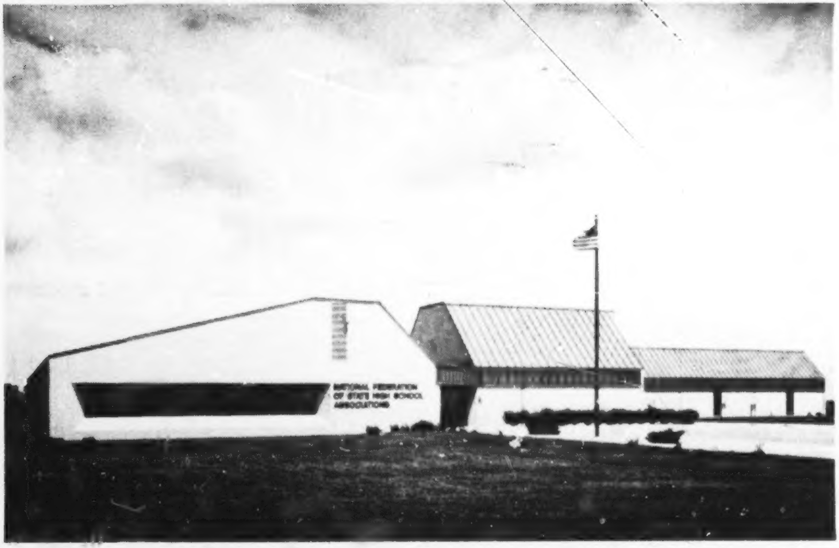
Account No. _____ _____ _____ _____ Exp. Date ____________

THIS ORDER FORM must be accompanied by a school/organization purchase order **or** prepayment.

PREPAID ORDERS for individuals without a purchase order will be shipped upon receipt of completed order form accompanied by a check or money order. Shipping charge is included for purchases within U.S.

PURCHASE ORDERS will be invoiced and shipped upon receipt of purchase order. Payment: Net 30 days.

***SHIPMENT OUTSIDE UNITED STATES**: Please write to National Federation headquarters for a quotation of total charges which will include 10% surcharge (maximum $10.00) and actual cost of shipping. **Payment must be in U.S. Dollars only.**



NATIONAL FEDERATION HEADQUARTERS

Until July of 1971, the headquarters of the National Federation were in rental facilities in Chicago. In 1971, the Federation staff moved into a specially designed and constructed building in Elgin, Illinois, 30 miles west of O'Hare International Airport. But growth of services and staff continued; and on April 6, 1978, ground was broken for the National Federation's new 33,000 square foot headquarters facility at Kansas City International Airport. That facility was completed on May 1, 1979. The building holds administrative offices, meeting rooms and the largest athletic printing operation in the world.